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Mahmoud Abbas arrives

AMMAN (J.T.) — Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Executive Committee member Mahmud Abbas arrived in Amman Monday on a visit to Jordan during which he will meet with senior Jordanian officials. He was received upon arrival by Foreign Ministry Secretary General Mahmoud Al-Husseini, the Jordan News Agency, Petra, said. A PLO official quoted by Reuters said the focus of Abbas' talks here would be the joint Jordan-PLO effort to collect more than \$450 million owed by Arab states to the joint Jordanian-Palestinian committee to support the steadfastness of the Palestinian people in the occupied territories. According to the official, Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Marwan Al-Qasbi and Abbas will stress efforts to convince Arab states to pay overdue contributions to the committee. The meeting will be the first since two sides embarked on a campaign last December to collect missing aid for the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip. Gulf states had pledged to give the fund \$100 million a year over 10 years when it was set up in 1978 as an Arab summit in Baghdad. Fund officials say its coffers are empty while Arab states have honored less than half their commitments.

Jordan Times

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His Majesty King Hussein Monday visits the Royal Police Academy (Photo by Yusef Al 'Allan)

King pays tribute to PSD's role

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein, the Supreme Commander of the Jordanian Armed Forces, said Monday the Public Security Department (PSD) was serving a considerable and noble purpose of maintaining law and security in the Kingdom so that every citizen may live in peace and in turn play his or her own role in the process of development and

standing up to challenges that face the Kingdom.

Speaking during a visit he made to the Royal Police Academy Monday afternoon, King Hussein said despite the fact that the Kingdom supports and extends considerable help in providing equipment for the Public Security Department, "the human being remains the basis of nation building and his

or her success is depends on dealing with people around while performing duties."

"The Jordanian Nation is a united and integrated family in which each individual has equal rights and equal duties," King Hussein said. "Each member of the Public Security Department knows very well his/her duties for, as a member of the family he/she is entrusted with its

capabilities and modern achievements and has to reassess his contribution on a daily basis (in order to) develop that contribution in a way that would achieve the nation's aspirations," the King said.

PSD Director General Abdul Hadi Al Majali, who also spoke on the occasion, said the PSD was committed to the implementation of the principles of

the Great Arab Revolt and to the continued development of the security forces in order to provide security for the nation.

The King also inspected a guard of honour and watched a military parade and inspected parts of the academy and its training grounds where he was shown the modern equipment utilised there.

Shamir admits poll plan more of a publicity stunt

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir said Monday Israel's proposals for Palestinian elections in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip were more public relations than substance.

He told a parliamentary committee: "The elections have more importance from a public relations point of view than in a practical sense."

Shamir appeared to reinforce the Arab belief that the initiative was aimed at ending the 18-month-old uprising in the occupied territories without conceding real political power to the Palestinians.

"Those who will be elected will not be a parliament, but a group elected for a defined purpose," he told the committee.

"They will manage the life of the territories in the framework of autonomy within parameters that will be defined and later they will conduct negotiations with us on a settlement to the conflict."

Palestinian leaders have dismissed Shamir's proposals as a publicity gimmick meant to improve Israel's tarnished image in the West without conceding self-determination or occupied land to the Palestinians.

The statement could undercut efforts by the United States to solicit world support for the plan.

The headline premier, facing a strong challenge to his proposals from right-wingers within his Likud party July 5, said Jerusalem was not even mentioned in the Israeli plan.

Rightists seeking to impose conditions on the initiative have demanded a clause ensuring that Arab Jerusalem, "annexed" by

Israel after the 1967 war, will not be negotiable and that its citizens will be barred from voting.

In the West Bank Monday, unknown assailants killed an Arab woman accused of working with Israeli secret police in the latest in a wave of attacks on suspected collaborators.

Police questioned seven Jewish settlers about the shooting to death of an Arab villager and a leading rabbi warned that a new anti-Arab Jewish terrorist movement was in the making among settlers.

Palestinians said the body of Sabah Al Kadi Kanaan, a 30-year-old divorcee, was found in the casbah of Nablus. She had been hacked to death with knives and axes.

Local residents said she was a well-known collaborator and there had been previous attempts on her life.

Rabbi Yehuda Amital, head of the Har Etzion rabbinical college in the occupied West Bank, told Israel radio: "There are extremist fanatic groups (among the settlers) that have lost all trust not just in the government and army but also in the people."

Settlers have killed about 20 Palestinians during the uprising, staging a growing number of armed raids on Arab villages to "avenge" stonethrowing attacks.

In another development, Israel Sunday called the kidnapping of U.S. aid worker Chris George genuine, backing away from accusations he staged his capture to help free Palestinians in Israeli jails.

George, 35-year-old American director of the Save the Children Federation for Palestinians in the

occupied territories, was kidnapped by three men Thursday and freed 29 hours later.

Questioned by Reuters, foreign ministry spokesman Alon Liel said: "The security authorities now believe they have enough information to determine that it was a real genuine kidnapping, including the use of force."

"Mr. George was definitely not involved in staging it."

Nathan put on trial

Peace activist Abie Nathan went on trial Monday on charges of violating an Israeli law that bans contacts with the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

Nathan, 63, who has defied laws for almost three decades in efforts to bring peace between Israelis and Arabs, was indicted late last year for meeting PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat and several of his aides in Tunisia and France in September 1988.

"I am sorry that a man like me who has devoted so much of his life to peace is brought to court. This is an illegal law," Nathan told reporters at a magistrate's court in Ramle, a suburb of Tel Aviv.

Nathan's lawyer, Pinchas Marinsky, disputed the charges before Judge Aharon Fass, saying "today the PLO has changed" because of its public renunciation of terrorism last year. Marinsky also said he would argue that the law is invalid.

After Marinsky's statement, proceedings were postponed until Sept. 27, pending results of an appeal to the supreme court recently by a group of left-wing Israelis convicted last year of violating the law.

Lebanese pin hopes on Oran meeting

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Lebanon's besieged civilians, suffering acute shortage of fuel, bread, water and electricity, are pinning hopes for an end to their ordeal on Arab mediators meeting in Algeria this week.

Political sources predicted renewed fighting unless three heads of state due to meet Tuesday managed to end a 103-day blockade imposed by Syrian backed militia forces on an enclave controlled by army commander Michel Aoun in east and north Beirut.

The heads of state of Morocco, Saudi Arabia and Algeria are also seeking ways to strengthen a ceasefire mediated by the Arab League May 11 between Syria and its allies and troops of Aoun.

Some sources were optimistic over prospects for the Oran meeting. Others said failure was inevitable because of the gulf between Syria and its allies and Aoun.

"If the Arabs fail in ending the blockades, the guns will be in action again. Diplomacy and military fortification are moving side by side," a political source said.

Aoun heads a military cabinet vying for power with a civilian administration led by Salim Al Hoss. Syria says Aoun must be overthrown before there can be peace.



Lebanese children are paying a high price for the intermittent factional violence in Beirut

U.S. shift

U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Lawrence Eagleburger said in an interview broadcast Monday that Syria "has to back off" from Lebanon, marking an apparent American policy shift in the long-running Lebanese war.

"The Syrians have to back off," said Eagleburger in an interview with the Voice of Lebanon radio conducted by Aziz Raad, the station's Washington correspondent.

"All of the outside parties ought to back off and let the Lebanese make their own judgement about where their future

lies. There is too much foreign involvement on all sides," said Eagleburger in the taped interview.

Eagleburger's remarks reversed a statement he made before the American Senate's Foreign Affairs Committee March 16. He had said the withdrawal of Syrian troops from Lebanon would worsen the situation in the country because they impose restraint on the warring parties.

The Syrians have 40,000 troops deployed in Lebanon under a 1976 Arab League peacekeeping mandate.

The interview was broadcast during shelling of the coastline

north of Beirut, maintaining a blockade of the Aoun enclave to prevent military supplies from reaching Aoun's forces.

Police said sporadic salvos of mortar fire hit around the ports of Jounieh and Byblos.

Aoun's artillery retaliated with howitzer fire on the seaside boulevard of west Beirut, where several Syrian batteries are deployed.

Eagleburger's interview was aired a day after U.S. Secretary of State James Baker urged Lebanese leaders to show restraint to avert further bloodshed in Lebanon.

Baker made his appeal in identical letters to Hoss and Aoun.

Aides to both leaders said Baker's letter restated U.S. support for the Arab League efforts to end Lebanon's civil war.

Eagleburger also said the United States was "very hopeful" of efforts by the three-member Arab committee on Lebanon.

"We're obviously very hopeful that the Arab committee can, in fact, bring sense to the situation and convince the Syrians to withdraw plus all those other foreign parties that have gotten themselves involved in the tragedy of Lebanon," said Eagleburger.

EC summit opens; hard debate on single currency

MADRID (Agencies) — Britain Monday pledged at a European Community (EC) summit to accept the first stage of programme for economic union, but rejected sweeping plans for a single currency and central bank.

But West Germany, which had indicated a willingness to compromise, urged the leaders of the 12-nation community to endorse the entire programme.

Under the programme, member states would gradually hand over to the EC economic policy-making powers, a move British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher opposes as an infringement of national sovereignty. The first stage commits Britain in principle to linking the pound's value to the other major European currencies, a move Thatcher had long resisted.

The trade bloc is heading towards dropping all trade barriers and creating a single market in late 1992.

British officials said Thatcher told a closed-door summit meeting Monday that "we must stick to the practical and go for what

needs to be done now."

The officials quoted her as saying that she had serious difficulty with the tremendous shift of national sovereignty involved in later stages of the plan for monetary union in the 12-nation community.

"She thought we all recognised that decisions on these matters were simply not on the current agenda," one official told reporters.

But diplomats said her tough stance was couched in a moderate tone which suggested that a deal could be struck.

Late Sunday, a senior aide to West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl, said his country, like Britain, was not ready for moving on automatically to the second and third stages. But Monday, Kohl pressed the leaders to accept the plan in its entirety, his spokesman, Hans Klein, reported.

As part of endorsing the first stage of the plan — which would begin in July 1990 — Thatcher pledged to link the pound to the other major EC currencies by joining the exchange rate

mechanism of the European monetary system.

But a British spokesman, who requested anonymity, said Britain would not join the monetary system before Britain's 8.3 per cent inflation was "reduced significantly," all other EC countries meet a July 1990 deadline to abolish exchange controls, the community has an open market in banking and financial services, and arrangements for the internal market were completed.

Pedro Solbes, spokesman for Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez, said that despite the disagreement over monetary union, "the atmosphere was positive in general."

"But we shouldn't be led into fooling ourselves..." he said. "There's only a slim possibility of an agreement but it is worth making the effort."

Only hours before the summit opened amid strict security, Basque separatist guerrillas exploded their most powerful bomb ever in the northern town of Llodio, virtually destroying a barracks of the para-military Civil Guard.

Assault commander has 'no regrets' over Peking carnage

PEKING (Agencies) — A senior military officer said Monday that those shot while resisting the army's June 3-4 onslaught on Peking "got what they deserved."

Li Zhiyun, one of the commanders of the military assault that ended almost seven weeks of pro-democracy student demonstrations, said he had "no regrets" about what Chinese and foreign witnesses have said was a massacre of unarmed residents and students.

The official press also reported Monday the Communist Party was prepared to expel members who participated in the pro-democracy movement, suggesting a full-scale purge following Saturday's announcement that moderate party chief Zhao Ziyang had been ousted from all his party posts.

A Shanghai daily, seen Monday in Peking, also said 14 members of the "wild geese suicide squad" — young people who joined street protests in Shanghai following the crackdown in Peking — had received prison terms

of up to 13 years.

Also Monday, activists in Hong Kong said they had helped a key student leader and two other dissidents escape from China.

A student activist in Hong Kong refused to divulge details of the escape of Wu'er Kaixi, a Peking Normal University student who chastised Zhao on nationwide television and gave fiery speeches that fuelled the democracy movement. The Hong Kong student said on condition of not being identified that he did not want to jeopardise future efforts to bring dissidents from China.

Intellectuals Yan Jiaqi and Wan Runnan also said they had believed Wu'er had left China. Wu'er's whereabouts were not divulged.

Li, speaking to foreign reporters invited to tour Tiananmen Square, stressed the government line that no shots were fired at students to clear the square.

"The whole process was non-violent. No one used guns," he said.

He acknowledged that some people "may have been wounded" as troops battled their way through resistance to reach the square, but said people had been warned to go out on the streets that night. He said those who joined the "thugs" had "low political consciousness."

The officer, said he had "no regrets" about casualties because "when our troops moved to the square we received persistent resistance. Individuals even used guns to kill our warriors. We were forced to defend ourselves. This group of people got what they deserved."

The government puts the death toll for the overnight assault at about 300, and says most of the dead were soldiers who were attacked by mobs. Chinese witnesses and Western intelligence reports say up to 3,000 people were shot to death or crushed by tanks as the military stormed the city.

3,500 flee ethnic violence in Kazakhstan

MOSCOW (R) — Around 3,500 people, mostly women, children and old people, have fled the Soviet Republic of Kazakhstan after ethnic violence in which five people have died, TASS news agency said Monday.

Some 10 days after the first clashes erupted between ethnic Kazakhs and immigrants from the nearby Transcaucasus, there was still fighting in several outlying towns and settlement around the city of Novy Uzen near the Caspian Sea, the agency said.

Calm returned to Novy Uzen but a curfew remained in force, helicopters circled overhead and the security forces manned roadblocks.

The Kazakh violence, which followed clashes in neighbouring Uzbekistan and Tajikistan, poses a serious problem for President Mikhail Gorbachev, who is already facing serious difficulties in his attempts to reform the Soviet economy.

More than 100 people have been killed and at least 1,500 injured in all three of the republics in Central Asia, a vast and underdeveloped territory along the Soviet Union's southern flank.

"More than 3,500 people have left for the northern Caucasus, mostly women, children and elderly," TASS said. Most of their menfolk stayed behind. At least 3,000 of them were

flown to Dagestan, an autonomous republic which lies to the north of Azerbaijan in the northern Caucasus, with the remainder travelling to neighbouring areas.

The violence, the most serious since thousands of Kazakh youths went on the rampage in December 1986, was apparently triggered by complaints by local people that immigrants from Transcaucasus were enjoying a better standard of living.

TASS said the fifth and latest victim died of head and other injuries in a Novy Uzen hospital Sunday. Another 22 people were still receiving medical treatment.

Official newspapers said at

the weekend that the clashes, which broke out in Novy Uzen June 17-18, had spread to five other Kazakh towns near the Caspian Sea, with reports of more violence in the north and centre of the republic.

TASS said disorders were continuing Monday in the settlement of Yeraiyev, Kulsari and in Mangyshlak, where troops had to be flown in by helicopter to repulse an attack on a local police station by a mob armed with iron rods.

Peaceful meetings, involving what it described as limited numbers, were taking place in the cities of Fort Shevchenko, Zhetibay, Munayshi and Shepe.

The unrest spread to Soviet

Georgia, where five people were reported wounded in a clash.

An editor of the official Georgian news agency, Gruzinform, said Monday in a telephone interview the five people were hurt in a confrontation between ethnic Georgians and ethnic Azerbaijanis. The incident happened Sunday night in Marneuli and Bolnisi. Skid editor Zurab Lomidze said.

It was the second report of major unrest in Georgia this year. Twenty people were killed in the Georgian capital, Tbilisi, in April — 19 people were killed when troops attacked a pro-democracy demonstration.

Arab Gulf states face critical water shortage

By Patrick Werr
Reuters

KUWAIT — Arab Gulf states face a critical water shortage over the next decade that could shake their economies and leave them dependent on potentially vulnerable supplies, Western economists and diplomats say.

The sparsely populated states have used their oil wealth to build gleaming new cities and transform thousands of hectares of desert into lush irrigated farmland.

But Western geologists say the underground water that has made it possible is running out. Unless consumption is cut quickly, they say, up to a million hectares of Saudi grain and fodder fields could wither away entirely, perhaps as soon as the turn of the century.

"The implications for the country's current water and agricultural policies could be serious. The agricultural sector, as it exists, will die," said an internal report prepared by an embassy in Saudi Arabia.

The report, a copy of which was obtained by Reuters, said governments in the Gulf will be forced to rely almost entirely on militarily vulnerable pipelines and desalination plants to quench

their citizens' thirsts.

Diplomats said the livelihood of thousands of Saudi bedouin farmers may be threatened.

The Saudi Ministry of Agriculture and Water had no immediate comment in the report.

On Bahrain, which shares a fresh-water aquifer with Saudi Arabia across the Gulf, officials say the water situation is alarming. They have already begun night-time rationing in some areas.

Kuwait, with few underground supplies of its own, recently agreed with Iraq to build a 160-kilometre pipeline to pump water from the Shatt Al Arab waterway within four years.

In Saudi Arabia, farmers are paid generous subsidies as part of a high-level campaign to build up a strategic food source independent of foreigners. Diplomats said the subsidies were also aimed at encouraging nomadic bedouins to settle on the land.

Agriculture has attracted heavy investment from wealthy merchants and royal family members.

A government support price of \$533 per tonne of wheat thrust Saudi Arabia last year into sixth place among wheat-exporting countries. Other subsidies made

it a net exporter of dairy products.

Now bedouins and merchants have become a powerful unofficial lobby that will oppose any conservation efforts, diplomats said.

The report said only around 12 per cent of all water used in Saudi Arabia last year came from replenishable underground or surface sources or from desalination plants.

The rest, around 18 billion cubic metres, was drawn from "fossil" reservoirs often millions of years old that are not being replenished. The vast bulk of all supplies went into agriculture.

The report quoted government sources as saying total primary fossil water reserves as of 1980 were 337.5 billion cubic metres. Another 160 billion might also be retrieved from harder-to-reach secondary aquifers.

Geologists said it was extremely unlikely that major new supplies would be found.

The report estimated that if consumption continued to grow at current rates, the kingdom's agriculture would run completely dry as soon as 1999. At best, it might last until 2006. It said, water tables in the Qassim, Kharj and Wadi Dawasir regions

in Central Arabia are already approaching depths where pumping is no longer economic, Western geologists in the kingdom said.

Ideas to meet the shortfall have included piping Nile water in Sudan to the coast and shipping it across the Red Sea, building a pipeline from Turkey and even towing icebergs from Antarctica.

But because of political and technical problems, diplomats doubted that any of these would get off the ground soon.

Every day, 6.9 million cubic metres of desalinated water flow into Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates, which account for nearly 60 per cent of world production of desalinated water.

But one economist estimated the amount of desalinated water to irrigate a tonne of wheat would cost more than \$3,500.

Diplomats said it could be dangerous for Gulf countries to rely heavily on plants and pipelines vulnerable to sabotage.

Before the August ceasefire in the Iran-Iraq war, saboteurs allegedly linked to Iran planted explosives at a number of petrochemical and other facilities around the Gulf.



A NEW LOOK... Five Afghan Mujahideen, in their new uniforms, relax outside their exile government headquarters in Peshawar, Pakistan.

Iran plans 'peaceful' nuclear programme

By Ed Blanche
The Associated Press

NICOSIA — Prime Minister Hussein Musavi said Sunday that Iran plans to build nuclear reactors "for peaceful purposes" with technological help from foreign powers, Iran's official news agency reported.

The Islamic Republic News Agency (IRNA), monitored in Nicosia, noted that Hans Blix, director-general of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), said the Vienna-based organisation was ready to cooperate with Iran to establish the reactors for peaceful purposes.

Musavi said that the foreign countries had given "positive and promising responses" to requests for technological assistance.

He did not name the countries. But Parliament Speaker Hashemi Rafsanjani secured Soviet cooperation on nuclear energy during his ground-breaking visit to Moscow last week.

Iran has also signed agreements in recent months with Hungary and Bulgaria for a nuclear reactor, nuclear plant equipment and technical assistance.

The Iranians desperately need to expand their power-generating capabilities, badly damaged in the war with Iraq. But they are also concerned about Iraq's to develop its nuclear capabilities.

The Iraqi programme is more advanced than Iran's, despite the destruction of a French-built reactor near Baghdad in a long-range Israeli air strike in June 1981.

The Iraqis are reportedly aided by the Soviet Union and France,

their main arms suppliers during the war. France has denied involvement in the Iraqi nuclear programme.

The nuclear efforts by the Gulf war enemies, along with Israel's nuclear military capability and Libya's quest to achieve a similar status, has stirred fears of a nuclear arms race in the region.

While no Arab power is yet known to be able to match Israel's nuclear capability, Iran, Iraq, Syria, Libya and Saudi Arabia have built up long-range missile arsenals.

Blix, who arrived in Tehran last Wednesday for a week-long visit, met Musavi and Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati Sunday, IRNA reported.

The Iranian officials Sunday stressed the need for nuclear reactors for energy purposes.

Velayati branded the Israelis "the real danger for the region" because they refuse to allow Blix's agency to inspect their atomic plant at Dimona.

Blix has also held talks with Reza Amrohalli, director of Iran's Atomic Energy Organisation, and other officials.

Musavi did not say how many plants the Iranians will build. But Iran has been trying for some time to revive a nuclear programme launched by the late Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi.

The monarch's ambitious programme envisaged 20 nuclear power plants as well as a research programme to make Iran a nuclear military power.

The programme was halted when the Shah was toppled in the 1979 revolution, but Tehran later tried to revive it during the war.

Cypriot leaders to meet U.N. chief

NICOSIA (R) — The leaders of the Turkish and Greek Cypriot communities are expected to agree on more talks but little else when they meet the U.N. secretary-general this week in their latest bid to reunite divided Cyprus.

Greek Cypriot President George Vassiliou and Turkish Cypriot leader Rauf Denktaş will be reviewing a third round of talks aimed at uniting the island into a bi-communal federation.

But analysts said Monday that after nine months of intensive talks both sides remained far apart with no virtually no chance of an agreement being signed at the New York talks.

"They're still far apart on the basic issues, but at least after nine months they know for the first time what each other really wants," said a Greek Cypriot analyst.

Earlier this month U.N. chief Javier Perez de Cuellar said the "contours of an overall agreement" were discernible.

But the confidential talks have often appeared to be on the point of collapse with mutual accusations of bad faith compounded by strident press coverage.

The New York meetings Wednesday and Thursday come on the heels of a fierce dispute over an offer made by Denktaş to settle ethnic Turkish refugees from Bulgaria in north Cyprus.

Turkey defused the row by saying it was not planning to send the Bulgarian refugees to the breakaway state.

A Western diplomat said the plight of Bulgarian Turks had hardened Turkish Cypriot attitudes in advance of the talks.

"They are comparing their minority position before Cyprus was divided to that of the Bulgarian Turks," he said.

Outraged Greek Cypriots said that Denktaş made the effort to sabotage the talks.

There has been heated dispute in the Greek and Turkish Cypriot press that Perez de Cuellar might present a draft outline agreement for discussion in New York.

Greek Cypriots insist on a strong central government with separate Greek and Turkish Cypriot municipal authorities and the right to live, own property and travel anywhere on the island.

The Turkish Cypriots want virtual autonomy in a bi-zonal division of the island and a Turkish military presence to protect their 120,000-strong community.

They also demand the withdrawal of 29,000 Turkish troops from north Cyprus.

Surgeons try to promote peace through medicine

DAMASCUS (R) — A team of U.S. surgeons is trying to promote peace in the Middle East by building bridges through delicate surgery on victims of regional conflicts.

The Physicians for Peace team was founded by American surgeon Charles Horton three years ago to work voluntarily in areas torn by strife.

Among the team's patients are Lebanese wounded in the artillery battles that raged in Beirut and Palestinians caught up in the violence sweeping the Israeli-occupied territories.

Hussein Ali, 25, a Lebanese, whose leg was torn apart by an exploding shell during one of the many clashes in Beirut was treated by the surgeons at Al Assad hospital in Damascus.

"I am grateful to those great doctors. When I looked at my leg after the operation I did not believe my eyes," Ali, a member of the Amal movement told Reuters.

"Daily reports of terrorism, bombs, and war must not deny that through medicine we can share our goodwill and demonstrate the power of caring for

others," said Horton.

Horton, an Eastern Virginia Medical School plastic surgeon, said he had succeeded in getting doctors from countries with long-standing differences to talk to one another.

He said Greek and Turkish doctors who met in Athens in September 1988 agreed to hold regular meetings in both countries' capitals.

The American surgeon said his efforts had led to Israeli doctors working for the first time in the Israeli-occupied West Bank town

of Ramallah on Palestinians wounded during the intifada.

Israeli doctors had previously treated wounded Palestinians almost daily, but in Israeli hospitals.

"Physicians for Peace was formed to demonstrate that a common bond of decency, love and caring binds us all," said Horton.

Another member of his team said: "By bringing together surgeons from countries which have conflicts, people can... be good friends despite political conflicts between their countries."

Iran hangs 14, to send 50,000 addicts to camps

NICOSIA (Agencies) — Fifty thousand Iranian drug addicts will be sent to hard-labour camps by the end of July until they kick their habit in a nationwide anti-narcotics crackdown, the official Islamic Republic News Agency (IRNA) reported Sunday.

Earlier, Tehran Radio reported that 14 alleged drug traffickers were hanged in the north-eastern Iranian city of Mashhad Sunday.

It said that another 87 alleged smugglers had been arrested in a two-day, nationwide operation.

IRNA, monitored in Nicosia, quoted Mokhtar Kalantari, deputy commander of the revolutionary committees which have largely taken over law enforcement since the 1979 revolution, as saying that 200,000 hardcore drug addicts have been listed around the country.

Of these, 50,000 will be sent to camps for six months of rehabilitation, he said. Another 40,000 will be cared for by the prisons welfare organisation.

Two hundred addicts serving sentences in an experimental

camp have made "excellent progress and will soon rejoin their families and society," Kalantari said.

Iranian authorities gave the country's estimated two million addicts six months to reform when a harsh new anti-narcotics law took effect in January. That deadline expires next month.

The law mandates the death penalty for anyone found with even a small amount of drugs.

The radio said that those executed Sunday had been convicted by Islamic courts.

It said that some of them had been also charged with smuggling arms and committing "unvirtuous acts," a euphemism for prostitution.

Th convicts were hanged in prison in the city of Mashhad, capital of Khorassan province that borders Afghanistan.

Three women were among the smugglers rounded up in the recent anti-narcotics sweep, the radio said.

Sunday's hangings raised to 757 the number of drug-related hangings reported since December.

U.S. worried over Soviet-Iran detente but has scant leverage

By Christopher Hanson
Reuters

WASHINGTON — The Bush administration is worried about the increasing ties between the Soviet Union and Iran, but can do little to draw Tehran into the Western camp.

After years of hostility, the Soviet Union and Iran signed a declaration of intent last Thursday to expand economic and military cooperation.

The pact, which private Iranian-watchers considered highly significant, also ruled out the use of force in settling disputes and called for exchanges of religious figures between the Soviet Union, which has about 40 million Muslims, and Iran, an Islamic republic.

A senior State Department

official, speaking on condition of anonymity, accused Moscow of returning to a cold war habit of exploiting Western difficulties.

"The Soviet approach to Iran is kind of a reversion to type — it's a reversion to an earlier attitude of 'let's take advantage,'" he said.

Moscow appeared to be moving into a political vacuum resulting from Iran's estrangement from the West, and especially the United States which protected Iraqi shipping from Iranian attacks during the Iran-Iraq war.

Shireen Hunter, an Iran expert at the private Center for Strategic and International Studies, said Moscow could gain considerable influence.

She said increased leverage

in Iran would help Moscow put pressure on key U.S. ally Pakistan and could give it more influence in Afghanistan, where the Soviet-backed government is fighting U.S.-backed guerrillas.

During the Iran-Iraq war, Hunter was among those warning that U.S. naval action against Iran could drive Tehran into the Soviet camp.

Speaking on the day the Soviet-Iranian pact was signed, she said that Washington had never fully understood that it risked forging a Soviet-Iranian tie that could endanger U.S. interests.

Robert Hunter, a former White House adviser on Middle East policy, said Washington had passed up an opportunity to ease hostilities with Iran af-

ter the Gulf war ended last year.

"It was strategic blindness. We missed the boat," he said.

"Now the radical, pro-Soviet faction in Iran has prevailed over the pragmatic pro-Western faction."

Robert Neumann, a former ambassador to Afghanistan and Saudi Arabia, told Reuters: "America is in danger of being isolated if it does not get into the game."

State Department officials were less quick to conclude American interests were at risk, but said there was little Washington could do.

The Bush administration has said any improvement in relations will require that Tehran renounce terrorism and use its influence to help free U.S. hos-

tages held by pro-Iran groups in Lebanon.

"I would hope that the Soviets, as they struggle up in Tehran, remember that there are a number of substantial problems with hostages that they need to be talking about," the senior State Department official said.

But he doubted Moscow would do anything to free the captives.

Moreover, lingering U.S. anger over anti-American rhetoric and the 1979-81 hostage crisis, when 52 Americans were held in Iran for 444 days, makes an early rapprochement all but impossible, Shireen Hunter said.

The Iran-contra affair, in which former President Ronald Reagan's presidency was

shaken by an abortive arms-for-hostages deal with Tehran, is a warning to the Bush administration to tread cautiously.

U.S. officials said they hoped the Soviet-Iranian detente process would move slowly. One State Department expert said Moscow could not become too close to Tehran without angering Arab states.

Neumann noted that the chief marker for Iran's oil remains the West and Tehran would have to end its isolation from Western countries if it wanted to improve its economic position and buy new technology.

But, Neumann said, Iran could seek more ties with Western Europe, as well as Japan, while remaining hostile to the United States.

The Israeli interior ministry has warned Reuters chief correspondent Paul Taylor that his visa would be revoked without further notice if Reuters violated military censorship in the coming year.

It was the first time Israel has publicly threatened to expel a foreign correspondent since the start of the Palestinian uprising.

David Efrati, the director of the department responsible for work permits and residence visas, summoned Taylor to tell him the military censor had informed him that Reuters had committed two violations of censorship in recent months.

Efrati told Taylor that the warning may be publicised as a deterrent to other foreign correspondents. The interior ministry later reported the warning in a statement.

JORDAN TELEVISION

Tel. 773111-19

PROGRAMME ONE

15:30	Koran
15:45	Programme review
15:55	Children's programme
16:05	Educational programme
16:15	Religious programme
16:25	News summary in Arabic
16:35	Programme on world news
16:45	Agricultural programme
16:55	Programme review
17:05	Arabic series
17:15	Programme review
17:25	Arabic film
17:35	News summary in Arabic

PROGRAMME TWO

18:00	A French documentary
18:10	News in French
18:20	Documentary
18:30	News in Hebrew
18:40	News in Arabic
18:50	Hit Squad
19:00	Daylight Robbery
19:10	News in English
19:20	Hunter

PRAYER TIMES

05:51	Fajr
06:26	(Sunrise) Duha
12:38	Dhuhr
16:15	'Asr
18:45	Maghreb
21:24	Isha

CHURCHES

St. Mary of Nazareth Church, Sweileh Tel. 810740

Assemblies of God Church, Tel. 62785

St. Joseph Church Tel. 624590

Church of the Annunciation Tel. 637440

De la Salle Church Tel. 661757

Terrace Church Tel. 622366

Church of the Annunciation Tel. 623541

Anglican Church Tel. 625383, Tel. 625543

Armenian Catholic Church Tel. 771331

Armenian Orthodox Church Tel. 772561

St. Ephraim Church Tel. 771751

Assiout International Church Tel. 683526

Evangelical Lutheran Church Tel. 811295

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints Tel. 815817, 821564

WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.

It will be relatively hot and winds will be northwesterly moderate turning to northeasterly. In Aqaba, winds will be northerly moderate and sea calm.

JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE AND CALENDAR

AMMAN	Min./max. temp.	21 / 34
Aqaba		24 / 39
Desert		20 / 38
Jordan Valley		24 / 32

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 32, Aqaba 37. Humidity readings: Amman 28 per cent, Aqaba 36 per cent.

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

NIGHT DUTY

AMMAN:		
Dr. Mohammad Al Hourani	898552	
Dr. Amin Abdul Jabbar	614222	
Dr. Ahmad Othman	786384	
Dr. Issa Abu Haidar	637125	
First pharmacy	661912	
Ferdows pharmacy	778336	
Al Asena pharmacy	637055	
Nairoukh pharmacy	623072	
Al Salam pharmacy	636730	
Yacoub pharmacy	644945	
Shamsi pharmacy	637660	

IRBID:

Dr. Abdul Karim Al 'Abweh	(—)	
Al Sharaa' pharmacy	(983238)	

EMERGENCIES

Civil Defence Department	661111
Civil Defence Emergency	630341
Civil Defence Emergency	642412
Rescue Police	192, 621111, 637777
Fire Brigade	891228
Blood Bank	775121
Highway Police	843402
Traffic Police	896390
Public Security Department	630321
Telephone Information	661176
Water and Sewerage	897467

Amman Municipality

Complaints	787111
Complaints	787111
Complaints	787111

(directory assistance)

Overseas Calls	010230
Central Amman Telephone	023010
Repairs	661101
Abdullah Telephone Repairs	773111
Radio Jordan	774111
Water Authority	680100
Jordan Electricity Authority	815615
Electric Power	

HOSPITALS

AMMAN:		
Hussien Medical Centre	813813/32	
Khalid Maternity, J. Amn	644281/6	
Abdel Maternity, J. Amn	642412	
Jabal Amman Maternity	642462	
Malhas, J. Amman	636140	
Palestine, Shamsi	664171/4	
Shamsi Hospital	669131	
University Hospital	845845	
Al-Musabir Hospital	667271/9	
The Islamic, Abdali	666127/37	
Al-Abul, Abdali	664164/6	
Italian, Al-Muhajira	771013	
Al-Bashir, J. Ashrafieh	775111/26	
Army, Marka	891611/5	
Queen Alia Hospital	602240/50	
Amal Hospital	674155	

ZARQA:

Zarqa Govt. Hospital	(09)983323	
Zarqa National Hospital	(09)991071	
Amal Hospital	(09)986732	

IRBID:

Princess Basma Hospital	(02)255555	
Greek Catholic Hospital	(02)272275	
Ron Al Nafces Hospital	(02)247100	
AQABA:		
Princess Haya Hospital	(03)314111	

FOR THE TRAVELLER

QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Royal Jordanian (RJ) information department at the Queen Alia International Airport. Tel. (08)522045, where it should always be verified.

ARRIVALS

Royal Jordanian (RJ) Flights (Terminal 1)

08:30	Singapore, Kuala Lumpur (RJ)
09:45	Dhahran (RJ)
10:15	Abu Dhabi (RJ)
10:25	Aqaba (RJ)
10:30	Jeddah (RJ)
10:40	Cairo (RJ)
10:55	Dhahran (RJ)
11:05	Kuwait (RJ)
11:20	Muscat, Dubai (RJ)
11:30	Doha, Bahrain (RJ)
11:40	Miami, Vienna (RJ)
11:55	Montreal, New York (RJ)
12:15	Athens (RJ)
12:30	Beirut (RJ)
12:45	Istanbul, Ankara (RJ)
13:00	Copenhagen, Frankfurt (RJ)

DEPARTURES

Royal Jordanian (RJ) Flights (Terminal 1)

08:00	Aqaba (RJ)
11:30	Amman, Istanbul (RJ)
11:40	Tripoli (RJ)
12:00	Athens (RJ)
12:15	Vienna, New York (RJ)
12:30	Rome, Madrid (RJ)
12:45	Geneva, London (RJ)
13:15	Paris (RJ)
13:30	Frankfurt, Brussels (RJ)
13:45	Damascus (RJ)
14:00	Cairo (RJ)
14:15	Bahrain, Doha (RJ)
14:30	New Delhi (RJ)
14:45	Abu Dhabi, Dubai (RJ)
15:00	Larnaca (RJ)
15:15	Cairo (RJ)
15:30	Kuala Lumpur, Singapore (RJ)

Other Flights (Terminal 2)

12:25	Kuwait (KU)
14:45	Cairo (MS)

MARKET PRICES

Upcoming price in Bds per kg.

Apple (golden)	550 / 550
Apple (sukhuti)	550 / 550
Apricot	850 / 350
Banana	400 / 350
Banana (Maksum)	400 / 350
Beans	400 / 350
Carrot	60 / 40
Cauliflower	140 / 100
Cherry	1200 / 1000
Cucumber	130 / 120
Eggplant	120 / 120
Garlic	500 / 400
Grapes	220 / 200
Grapes (red)	240 / 200
Lemon (green)	800 / 700
Lemon (large)	70 / 50
Marrow (small)	250 / 200
Marrow (large)	250 / 200
Onion (dry)	100 / 70
Pepper (red)	100 / 70
Pepper (green)	100 / 70
Potato	240 / 200
Watermelon	150 / 100
Watermelon	90 / 70

1st batch of women soldiers graduates

AMMAN (Petra) — The first batch of Jordanian women to be affiliated to the Armed Forces graduated here Monday following a training course in the use of light arms and target shooting.

The graduates later presented a performance of their various skills at the ceremony which was attended by Her Royal Highness Princess Aysheh Bint Al Hussein, Her Royal Highness Princess Basma Bint Al Ali and senior army officers and relatives of the graduates.

Tawjihi exams end

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Ministry of Education Monday announced the end of the second session of the Tawjihi examination taken by some 58,600 students who completed their secondary stage education at Jordanian schools.

The students, who sat for the exam in 767 examination halls supervised by the Ministry of Education, were of the literary, scientific, nursing, commercial, agricultural, industrial and hotel management streams.

RJ flies 23,680 people in 2nd week of June

AMMAN (Petra) — A statement by Royal Jordanian (RJ) issued Monday said that its aircraft flew 23,680 passengers to various destinations in the second week of June compared to 22,525 passengers transported in the same period of 1988.

The statement noted that RJ officials took part in a special conference on passenger luggage services, organised by the International Air Transport Association (IATA) in Geneva last week.

SOS regional office established in Amman

AMMAN (Petra, J.T.) — An agreement was signed here Monday paving the way for the establishment of a regional office in Amman by the SOS Kinderdorf international children's villages organisations.

The purpose of SOS children's villages is to help children who are in need of care after losing their parents or those who are homeless due to other reasons.

According to the agreement, the projected office will provide services, assistance, and help fund the establishment and management of SOS Villages and their associated projects in Jordan, the West Bank, Syria, Lebanon, Turkey, Iraq, Cyprus, Egypt, Sudan, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Qatar, Bahrain, the United Arab Emirates and Oman.

They provide a permanent home for these children in small, family-type groups of six to eight children who live in such homes. Boys and girls of various ages grow up together like brothers and sisters.

The organisation, which was founded in 1950 in Austria by Hermann Gmeiner, aims to coordinate the worldwide work of SOS children's villages youth houses and other SOS facilities, to preserve the SOS idea as it was realised for the first time in Austria, to further the establishment of new SOS villages throughout the world and to promote understanding between peoples and individuals, according to a statement issued here following the conclusion of the agreement.

The head of a family is the SOS foster mother who provides the children entrusted to her care, with the affection and sense of security which every child needs for its sound development.

WHAT'S GOING ON

The following listings are compiled from monthly bulletins and the daily Arabic press. Readers are advised to verify the listed time and place with the concerned institutions.

EXHIBITIONS

- ★ An art exhibition by Jordanian and Arab artists at Al Wasiti Art Gallery.
- ★ An art exhibition entitled "Study in Line and Colour" by Dodi Tabaa at the Petra Bank Art Gallery.
- ★ An exhibition entitled "French Jazz Nowadays" in which several videos will be shown at the French Cultural Centre.
- ★ A photo exhibition which includes photos depicting the great role played by the leaders of the Great Arab Revolt at the Palace of Culture, Al Hussein Youth City.
- ★ A photo exhibition by August Sander at the Goethe Institute.
- ★ An art exhibition by three Arab artists representing Bahrain, Syria and Jordan at the Housing Bank Art Gallery.
- ★ An art exhibition entitled "Songs of the Earth" by Mohammad Nasrallah at the French Cultural Centre.
- ★ An exhibition of stamps from the Arab Cooperation Council countries at the Royal Cultural Centre.
- ★ An exhibition of Soviet stamp collection at the Yarmouk University.
- ★ The second annual exhibition of works by students from the Ministry of Social Development schools and centres at the Professional Associations Complex.

FILM

- ★ A video featuring songs by Roy Orbison and Friends at the American Centre — 7:00 p.m.



Housing Bank Director-General Zuhair Khouri (second from left), deputising for His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, Monday opens a conference in Amman on financing housing projects. To Khouri's left is American Ambassador Roscoe Suddarth (Petra photo)

Arab children's congress begins

AMMAN (Petra) — The ninth children's congress started here Monday with the participation of 60 boys and girls from 15 Arab countries, under the emblem of "towards a better cultural future for the Arab child."

The annual congress, organised by the Noor Al Hussein Foundation (NHF), aims at strengthening the bonds among the Arab children, offering them a chance to see the various aspects of the Jordanian life and the responsibilities that the country faces in the process of development.

He pointed out that this meeting stresses the unity of the Arab nation which will stay strong despite the efforts of the colonisation to disrupt it.

The director general of the NHF, Mrs. In'am Al Mufli, delivered a speech, in which she conveyed Queen Noor's regards to the participants. She said that this congress, through its programmes, gives the children a chance to visit the cultural and

historical places, as well as the developmental institutions that reflect Jordan's ability to grow and develop in all aspects. She added that this year's logo is the same one raised by the United Nations, where discussions will be held on the statute of international children's rights.

A Kuwaiti girl delivered the Arab children's speech, in which she thanked Queen Noor for offering the children a chance to meet.

The opening ceremony included a number of musical performances presented by the National Music Conservatory, also affiliated to the NHF, and a national folklore performance entitled, "A Jordanian Wedding."



Their Royal Highnesses Prince Faisal and Princess Alia and Noor Al Hussein Foundation Director-General In'am Al Mufli welcome some of the participants in the Arab children's congress which opened in Amman Monday (Petra photo)

Great Arab Revolt camp concludes

AMMAN (J.T.) — A total of 63 youths from Jordan and other Arab countries have concluded a six-day camp in the southern part of Jordan during which they carried out voluntary work and conducted a variety of activities as part of the Kingdom's celebrations of the Great Arab Revolt.

Upon the conclusion of the camp's activities on Sunday the participants sent a cable to His Majesty King Hussein voicing their appreciation for the hospitality accorded to them and the facilities provided through the Ministry of Youth which organised the annual event at Al Eiss ancient site near the southern town of Tafleeh.

Bahrain took part in a variety of sports events, carried out voluntary services at Afra and Eiss ancient sites, listened to lectures on the Great Arab Revolt, organised recreational and cultural programmes and toured a number of archaeological sites and other places of interest.

The participants included scouts and members of youth centres whose camp was set up at Eiss, scene of a 1918 battle between Arab forces under the banners of the Great Arab Revolt and Turkish occupation troops towards the end of World War I.

The participants, who included 33 Jordanians picked from various clubs and youth centres in the Kingdom, in addition to 30 participants from Egypt, Iraq, North Yemen, Oman and

opened the meeting, referred to the role of the University of Jordan in backing the efforts of all societies and institutions involved in economic matters and in spreading awareness, with regards to the importance of integration in the Arab World. Samra also reviewed the university's efforts in promoting research conducted by its own staff and the seminars and conferences it helped to organise to promote socio-economic development.



Arab specialists discuss regional integration

AMMAN (Petra, J.T.) — A group of specialists in political and strategic affairs Monday discussed at the University of Jordan the question of regional integration within the Arab World. The seminar, organised by the Arab Society for Political Science, discussed experiments in economic integration within the Arab World and the role of regional organisations in the integration process. University Vice President Mahmoud Al Samra, who

opened the meeting, referred to the role of the University of Jordan in backing the efforts of all societies and institutions involved in economic matters and in spreading awareness, with regards to the importance of integration in the Arab World. Samra also reviewed the university's efforts in promoting research conducted by its own staff and the seminars and conferences it helped to organise to promote socio-economic development.

Conference on financing housing projects opens

Housing is top priority for advanced, developing nations — Prince Hassan

AMMAN (J.T.) — Delegates from Jordan and eight Arab and foreign countries Monday embarked on a four-day regional conference to discuss matters related to financing housing projects.

Prince Hassan in his speech said that the housing sector helps to reduce unemployment by involving a large sector of the workforce, and also helps to boost the commercial sector which augurs well for the national economy as a whole.

The Housing Bank, which is co-sponsoring the conference in cooperation with the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) is submitting a working paper outlining its own experiment in financing housing schemes in Jordan and the bank's future plans for development.

He said that Jordan's housing policy is based on close cooperation between the public and private sector; and the government has been providing incentives and facilities for the private sector to build more homes.

USAID Director in Jordan Lewis Reade outlined the agency's contributions to Jordan's housing sector.

An address to the opening session by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan outlined housing issues, particularly Jordanian efforts to provide housing for people from limited income groups.

He said that Jordan's housing policy is based on close cooperation between the public and private sector; and the government has been providing incentives and facilities for the private sector to build more homes.

Working papers submitted by the delegates will outline their respective countries' experiments in housing affairs, but the delegates are expected to dwell mostly on the housing bank's experiment which, according to experts, is considered one of the most successful in the Third World.

The speech, delivered on Prince Hassan's behalf by director-general of the Housing Bank Zuhair Khouri, said that a home for a family is one of the most essential elements for social and economic stability, and lies at the foundation of a society's social and political security.

Nearly 70 per cent of all homes were executed by the private sector organisations or private individuals in Jordan, the Crown Prince noted.

Questions like incentives for investors in housing schemes, the role of the private sector in housing projects, problems related to ownership of land and the relationship between investors and banks, will be discussed at the meeting which is being held at the Amman Plaza Hotel under the patronage of the Crown Prince.

The question of housing is at the top of the list of priorities for governments in advanced and developing nations alike, in view of the ever-growing population and the decline in financial resources needed for housing schemes, the Prince said in his address to the conference.

A national strategic study revealed last October in Amman, said that the need for housing units for limited income groups is expected to grow in the coming two decades and that no less than 430,000 units are needed to meet the country's housing requirements.

Delegates attending the sessions came from Tunisia, Morocco, Oman, North Yemen, Turkey, Egypt, Algeria, Portugal and Jordan.

Medical team leaves for S. Arabia

AMMAN (Petra, J.T.) — A medical team from the Ministry of Health left Amman for Saudi Arabia Monday to take charge of providing medical services to the Jordanian pilgrims in Mecca and Medina.

The pilgrims were accorded a warm welcome by Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Minister Sheikh Abdul Aziz Al Khayyat and Balqa Governor Mujhem Al Khreisha, who conveyed to them the greetings of His Majesty King Hussein and those of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan.

for unifying the ranks of all Muslims. Khreisha welcomed the pilgrims and voiced hope that they would meet together in Al Aqsa Mosque.

Health Minister Zuhair Malhas who saw off the mission told the Jordan News Agency, Petra, that the 42-member team has been provided with various medical equipment and medicines to offer medical help to the pilgrims through a mobile clinic that would be moving to accompany the pilgrims in the course of performing pilgrimage rites in Mecca, Medina and Arafat.

The pilgrims were accorded a warm welcome by Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Minister Sheikh Abdul Aziz Al Khayyat and Balqa Governor Mujhem Al Khreisha, who conveyed to them the greetings of His Majesty King Hussein and those of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan.

Khayyat informed the pilgrims at a special ceremony that the ministry has made all the necessary facilities to ensure their comfort.

The minister noted that the Jordanian medical mission would also provide a medical assistance to non-Jordanian pilgrims whenever this is needed.

He also called on them to remind the Muslim pilgrims of the usurped land and Al Aqsa Mosque, and to stress the need

for unifying the ranks of all Muslims. Khreisha welcomed the pilgrims and voiced hope that they would meet together in Al Aqsa Mosque.

Badran inspects farms in Zarqa

ZARQA (Petra) — Minister of Agriculture Adnan Badran Monday made a tour of farm projects in the Zarqa region, inspecting a poultry slaughter house in Duleil, a cattle farm operated by a local Duleil cooperative society and a plant for processing animal feed.

Badran said at a meeting at the slaughter house that the Ministry of Agriculture was currently preparing a series of informational and media programmes designed to encourage local consumers to buy more of Jordanian farm and dairy products.

At the Cattle Breeders Cooperative Society, the minister was told that cows in Duleil produce 14,000 tonnes of milk annually, and that 60 society members together own and raise a total of 5,000 heads of cattle.

On their last day the participants visited Aqaba, toured its port and other industrial installations and were briefed on the commercial, industrial and tourism activities in the port city.

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NATIONAL NEWS BRIEFS

CABLE TO DJIBOUTI: His Majesty King Hussein has cabled President of Djibouti Hassan Gouled Aptidon on the anniversary of Djibouti's National Day. In his cable, the King wished the Djibouti president good health and the people further progress and prosperity. (Petra)

ROYAL DECREE: A Royal Decree has been issued endorsing the decision of the judicial council related to transferring and appointing 87 judges who work at Islamic courts in Jordan. (Petra)

JORDANIAN CLUBS IN EGYPT: The Ministry of Youth has presented JD 3,000 in aid to the six Jordanian youth clubs in Egypt. These clubs help link Jordanian youths with their homeland by familiarising them with various Jordanian publications and holding celebrations marking national anniversaries. (Petra)

EXHIBITION: Minister of Health and Social Development Zuhair Malhas Monday opened the second annual exhibition of the Ministry of Social Development schools and centres at the Professional Associations Complex. The two-day exhibition includes students' works such as knifwear, weaving, dress-making, woodwork, iron work and bookbinding. Later, the minister distributed diplomas to 55 graduates from these schools and presented their sports teams with cups and medals. (Petra)

NEW DOCTORS: The Ministry of Health has decided to allow 85 doctors to practice medicine in a number of medical establishments in the private and public sectors. This falls within the framework of the efforts designed to employ the largest number of graduate doctors. (Petra)

KEILANI INSPECTS WATER TOWERS: Minister of Water and Irrigation Mohammad Saleh Keilani Monday inspected water towers and pumping stations within Greater Amman and was briefed on water rationing plans and the people's complaints. Keilani also called on technicians and engineers to ensure supply of water to citizens as planned. The minister was accompanied by Water Authority Secretary General Mu'taz Bilbeisi and a number of officials. (Petra)

ART EXHIBITION: Ministry of Culture and Information Secretary General Dr. Hani Amad has opened an art exhibition by Salim Mustafa, Abdul Hadi Mahayri, and Khaled Tahmaz who are from Jordan, Syria, and Bahrain respectively. The three-week exhibition includes forty pieces of work depicting the Great Arab Revolt, Damascus dress styles and nature as well as various pan-Arab issues including the intifada. (Petra)

PEOPLE'S ARMY: New batches of People's Army recruits have graduated in Irbid and the districts of Jerash and Ajloun. (Petra)

DRUG SENTENCE: The military court has sentenced Hussein Abdullah Walid Majed to two years imprisonment and the payment of JD 1,500 for possession of hashish. (Petra)

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published in English by the Jordan Press Foundation
Established 1975

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On whose side is Moscow?

IF AS revealed recently Moscow has in fact agreed to allow mass Jewish exodus from the Soviet Union to Israel, then the Arab World has a legitimate question to raise, namely, at what price this deal has been concluded? The government of the USSR is in the best position to know that the so-called peace process in the Middle East is at a standstill: to reward Israel at this dangerous stage by facilitating the immigration of about 100,000 Jews from the Soviet Union to Israel by the end of next year would be the wrong message to give the hardliners at the helm of Israeli politics.

It would be half a disaster if such a gesture from Moscow has been undertaken in conjunction with a clear stipulation that the settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflicts, especially the Palestine dimension of it be realised as a sine qua non for such mass immigration policy. Everybody knows only too well, Moscow included, that to beef up the Israeli population now would only bolster the Likud's determination to hold on to the occupied Arab territories come what may. Given the fact that Israel proper has no room for such massive number of additional Jews, there is always fear that the newcomers will be used to beef up the Israeli settlements in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

This is not what we expect from a friendly country, especially under the new enlightened leadership of President Mikhail Gorbachev. If anything, quite the opposite is expected. To be more precise, the Arab side would like to see the warming up of Soviet-Israeli relations be put to positive use. No one would be just satisfied with the continuation of the old Soviet-Israeli relations which produced very little over the course of the last two decades. Yet the Arab parties have all the right to expect that the ongoing rapprochement between Moscow and Tel Aviv be made conditional, in the clearest possible terms, on the advancement of the peace process in the Middle East on the basis of international norms and resolutions, especially by according the Palestinians their most sacred right to self-determination and ensuring the withdrawal of Israel from the Arab lands it occupied in 1967. Otherwise the chances of peace would be the biggest loser if Israel's population is augmented now at a stage when the international community is still trying to extricate from the Israeli establishment a permanent settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflicts on just and legitimate basis.

JORDAN PRESS EDITORIALS

JORDANIAN Arabic dailies on Monday tackled the Lebanese question in their editorials in view of the ongoing shelling of the residential areas of Beirut and the continued loss of innocent life. Al Ra'i for its part said that the shelling and the clashes are shedding Arab blood, destroying an Arab country and causing more sufferings for Arab people at a time when all efforts are needed to unite Arab ranks in the face of the enormous challenges facing the Arab World. Indeed the tragedy in Lebanon is one for all Arabs who had been watching the fratricidal war over the past 14 years, the paper noted. It said that Arab masses are now attaching great hopes to the Arab League mediation committee which meets in Algeria Tuesday to try to find a solution to the problem and maintain a ceasefire to pave the way for reconciliation talks among the warring parties. King Fahd of Saudi Arabia, King Hassan of Morocco and President Chadli Benjedid of Algeria are meeting in Oran in what seems to be a last and desperate attempt to put an end to the ordeal in Lebanon and stop the bleeding of the Arab Nation, the paper said. But it called on the Lebanese people to help put an end to the shelling and lift the siege of the ports and pave the way for normal life to return to their capital.

A columnist in Al Ra'i daily criticises Arab governments which displayed a great deal of optimism and hope for a change in the American stand in the light of U.S. Secretary of State James Baker's statement in which he called on the Israelis to give up their Zionist expansionist dreams in the Arab region. Tareq Masarweh says in his column that the Arab leaders in their over optimism, have overlooked the fact that the United States continues to refuse to accept the idea of an international conference, let alone the creation of a Palestinian state in the territories occupied by Israel. The writer says that the Palestinians and the Arab leadership are allowing the U.S. administration to go along with the Shamir's elections plan and are counting on time which they believe is on their side. The writer warns the Palestinians against accepting the Israeli advocated "autonomy rule" and reminds them that it is the same idea contained in the Camp David accord which had been rejected by the PLO and the Arab World at large. Masarweh warns the Arabs that the United States relations with Israel have not changed and therefore the Americans can by no means bring about any change now favourable to their Arab interests.

Al Dastour daily newspaper said that the warring parties in Lebanon have noticeably stepped up their escalation of fighting and shelling on the eve of a meeting in Algeria by the Arab League mediation committee which comprises three heads of A. S. states. Perhaps it is this serious situation in Lebanon and the continuing loss of innocent life in the capital, Beirut, that prompted the committee to take urgent steps and to convene this urgent meeting in Oran, the paper noted. It said Arab masses are now looking to this committee with hope and with optimism to see an end to the tragedy in Lebanon.

Weekly Political Pulse

Third World socialism under pressure

By Waleed Sadi

THE PRIMARY question that comes to mind in the wake of the titanic jolt to orthodox communism in most of the "socialist countries" beginning with the USSR, the home base of communist ideology, is whether the so-called developing socialist countries of the South would follow on the footsteps of reformation that has recently swept through the developed communist countries of the North. Notwithstanding the temporary setback to the current reforms of the communist ideology in China, one would presume that the locomotive force of Soviet reforms under the trade names of glasnost and perestroika is bound to have lasting effects on all totalitarian communist or socialist regimes world-wide, including those developing countries which espoused communism or socialism more out of spite for the West and Western ways and systems than for any deep-rooted conviction or even complete comprehension and appreciation of the virtues of the socialist system of government and economy.

In the heydays of the demise of traditional colonialism in the fifties and sixties, it was simply more fashionable for the new states to proclaim themselves as socialist or populist forms of regimes out of disgust for the direct Western colonialist rule of their countries for decades if not centuries. This offers an indication that developing countries' fantasies about the socialist order was never deep-rooted. The opposite could be true. The

infatuation of the developing socialist countries with socialism could be classified as more shallow than substantive. This reality could offer an explanation for the dismal record of these so-called socialist countries to alleviate the living conditions of their peoples. Often, it was pointed out in this context that whereas the "real" socialist countries of the world had at least succeeded in improving the living conditions of the masses and had assured them of the basic necessities of life, including food, shelter, health, education and mass transportation, albeit at the cost of the human rights of the individual, the developing countries which flirted with the socialist order had failed miserably with the public dimension of development as well as with the lot of the individual be it political, economic or cultural.

Accordingly, one can safely assume that the socialist order in the developing countries in general would crumble on par with the pace of reformation in the industrial socialist or communist states. And when one takes into consideration that much of the rationale that lay behind the advent of the socialist order in developing countries have already dissipated in view of the great changes that occurred on the international scene, there are really not much that would legitimately preclude the developing countries from shedding away their artificial socialist attire and order in a relatively short time.

Yet one cannot gloss over real political considerations in developing states that could stand in the way of the withering away of socialist order from some of them. What stands out as a hard core stumbling block in this vein is the proposition that most of the affected developing countries have earned their "legitimacy" and the justification for their very existence on the basis of their association with the socialist order. Any disturbance of the socialist order or a marked deviation from it would deprive such regimes from the basis of their legitimacy. That is why in at least most of such states one could expect the reigning regimes to fight tooth and nail against real reformations for the time being at least.

Nevertheless, even such last ditch efforts by such a category of socialist countries in the Third World are doomed to failure in the final analysis. With the demise of demagoguery and the decline of rigid political ideologies and systems of government world-wide, the developing socialist countries in question have indeed no place left for them to maroon at. And given the momentum that democratic trends have gained regionally and internationally in recent times, there is no way the developing world can escape from these growing trends. With the eventual advent of democracy in developing socialist countries as well, in-depth reformation is sure to occur and with such reformation these states can be sure to shed away also their adherence to orthodox socialism.

Liberty — road to economic prosperity

By Gerald W. Scully

The following is part one of an article reprinted from the Washington-based Journal of Economic Growth. Part two appears tomorrow.

FREEDOM and economic development have been mankind's preoccupation in the 20th century. How much economic progress has modern man achieved and how has this progress been affected by the choice of the political, legal (civil), and economic institutions designed to accomplish it? Development in the West and in a number of former colonies was achieved under a rights regime which allowed a wide latitude for private initiative, choice and responsibility. These countries are capitalist, free market systems with democratic political institutions and a deep commitment to the rule of law. But the nationalist independence movement after the Second World War gave many of the newly independent State intervention replaced individual initiative as the fashionable idea about the route to human progress. What has been the result in terms of economic progress of these choices in institutional framework? Sufficient time has passed to judge if these choices affected economic progress. I conclude that nations that have chosen to suppress liberty have gravely affected the economic well-being of their citizens.

Two paradigms on man's economic progress

Individualism and statism are the two sharply contrasting paradigms pointing the way to economic progress. The mercantilists argued that through intervention and regulation the state created the conditions for material progress. Modern mercantilists who justify state intervention do so based on the thesis of the "vicious cycle of poverty." Gunnar Myrdal was prominently associated with this school. The fundamentally different vision holds that economic progress is highest if individuals are free to pursue their legitimate ambitions unmolested by the state. Sir Edward Coke, in 1628, conceived of law as sanctioned private orderings. In 1739, David Hume conceptualized human society as a matrix of mutually beneficial private arrangements. And Adam Smith (1776) saw economic progress nurtured through a policy of laissez-faire. Peter T. Bauer, among others, is a modern proponent of Smith's premises on economic development.

The current views of economic development through state control of the economy and economic planning are rooted in the mercantilist conception of the conditions of economic progress. Some analysts claimed that Sir James Steuart's An Inquiry into the Principles of Political Economy: Being an Essay on the Science of Domestic Policy in Free Nations, which was published in 1767, as the pioneer theoretical work on economic planning. Some of the great concerns of Elizabethan times were an adequate supply of food, an adequate supply of labour in agriculture and in the crafts, and price stability, particularly for grains and for labour. Elaborate policies and regulations were introduced to bring this about. The mercantilists believed:

"...that the government ought actively to undertake to guide the activities of its citizens into those lines which were conducive to national well-being... And so for almost the whole realm of economic life; that the government should have a detailed economic policy which required active intervention in the affairs of the community in a thousand and one ways, all with the great purpose

of achieving exactly the aim Adam Smith wanted to achieve; the most rapid possible increase in the country's wealth."

The great concern of the 20th century, after the reconstruction of the war-ravaged economies and the restoration of the international economic order, has been the improvement in the standard of living of the underdeveloped nations. The fashionable view was that the gap between the rich and the poor nations was caused by a "vicious circle of poverty" that required draconian measures to break. The diagnosis was as follows: incomes were low, because productivity was low; productivity was low, because of a lack of capital formation; capital formation was low, because of a "small capacity to save"; saving was low, because income was low. Alternatively, the in-

ducement to invest was low, because income (buying power) was small; income was small, because productivity was low; productivity was low, because of a low employment of capital to labour; the low employment of capital may be due to a small inducement to invest. Thus, symmetrical circularity of argument is achieved on both the supply and demand side.

According to this view, the remedy for breaking the vicious circle of poverty is state control and economic planning. Myrdal thought that domestically the state must purposefully apply controls, interfere with market forces, preempt many of the functions normally left to private enterprise, guide the allocation of resources in the economy, according to its vision of development, not via an "irrational" price system, configure the industrial mix, raise agricultural productivity through irrigation, and so on. In its commercial relations with the world, import restrictions, export subsidisation and foreign exchange controls are the appropriate commercial policy. He held that the theories of comparative advantage and of free trade were fallacious. There are "sound reasons why it may choose to produce at home things which it could import more cheaply or to export things at a loss to be covered by subsidy."

In Rich Lands and Poor, Myrdal wants to break the traditional

social nexus, that in his view is a cause of economic stagnation, by "creating a psychological ideological, social and political situation propitious to economic development," whatever that means. A decade later, in Asian Drama Myrdal abandons what could be interpreted as an educative approach to social change for compulsion. Now, he wants a complete transformation of the values and attitudes that people hold and in the institutions that foster those values. Myrdal is not a tyrant; neither was Sir James Steuart. Yet, the means of achieving the visions are not dissimilar. Steuart would allow private initiative, so long as private pursuits were in the public interest as perceived by those who govern. All that Sir James Steuart required was an "exact obedience to the laws," which were to be fashioned by the public spirited statesman in the public interest. Transgressors would be punished.

Of course, Adam Smith would have none of this. Self-interest promoted the general welfare. "It is not from the benevolence of the butcher, the brewer, or the baker, that we expect our dinner, but from their regard to their own interest. We address ourselves, not to their humanity but to their self-love, and never talk to them of our necessities, but of their advantages."

For the mercantilists, national wealth was the stock of precious metals at hand. There were policies to increase their sum. For Adam Smith, national wealth was the aggregation of individual wealth. Adam Smith's conception of national wealth was radically different from the mercantilist conception, and, hence, the appropriate institutional structure, property rights, and policies were also quite different. To the mercantilist the legal, political, and economic institutions of mercantilism were justified in the public interest of increasing the national wealth (the stock of precious metals). Restrictions on labour mobility, contract labour, wage and price regulation, the Poor Laws, industrial policy, monopoly grants from the Crown, and protectionism all were justified in the public interest. Adam Smith condemned the mercantilist institutional framework as anathema to private interests. Given Smith's theorem

I conclude that nations that have chosen to suppress liberty have gravely affected the economic well-being of their citizens.

of the "invisible hand" mercantilist policies conflicted with the public interest as well.

Much of The Wealth of Nations is an examination of the institutional framework and the property rights structure, and their effects on material progress. One scholar argues that Adam Smith recognised that self-interest, what we refer to as self-seeking with guile, can get out of hand, unless institutional restraints compel man "to use the good instrument."

Economic growth and the rights structure

THE EFFECTS of the structure of property rights on the allocation of resources within firms are now well recognised. Firms transform inputs into marketable output. Successful firms do so with a minimum amount of inputs. Economies can be thought of as big firms. Just as the efficiency of firms is affected by the structure of property rights, so is the efficiency of economies. Firms choose a particular organisational form; but, the political, social, legal, and economic system within which firms make those choices is exogenous to them. Economies or nations determine the rights structure, or the "rules of the game," in which individual economic actors make choices. This choice of the institutional framework of the economy has consequences to the allocation of resources (efficiency) in the economy.

An economy can be described by a "production function," which represents the relationship between per capita gross domestic product (labour productivity) and the capital stock per person (also called the machine/man or capital/labour ratio). Increases in the growth rate of the capital/labour ratio affect the growth rate of per capita gross domestic product. The extent of that impact

depends upon how efficiently resources are employed in the economy. For equal rates of capital formation (that is, increases in the capital stock per person), economies that transform inputs into output relatively inefficiently will grow more slowly than efficient economies. The economies with the greatest value of output per head are the most technically efficient in transforming inputs into output. Thus, we can devise a measure of relative efficiency, whose value will be a fraction between zero and one. My hypothesis is that efficiency differences between economies are the result of differences in the efficiency properties of the rights structure or the institutional framework chosen.

The cross country economic and institutional data that I used in this study come mainly from two sources. Robert Summers and Alan Heston (in collaboration with Irving Kravis) have constructed internationally comparable economic series for a large number of countries over time. The economic data used as variables in this study is for the period 1960 to 1980. Data on some of the institutional characteristics of countries come from Raymond D. Gastil, who since 1973 has published annual country rankings of political and civil liberty, type of economic system and other measures of freedom. The institutional variables employed in this study are averages of the Gastil rankings for the period 1973 to 1980.

The Summers and Heston data are made comparable across countries through the employment of a common set of world average prices. Inter-country per capita income figures suffer from several statistical problems, but the Summers-Heston-Kravis technique tackles some of these problems and provides the only available comparable set of international product and product composition data. The World Bank now uses this approach.

Data on real gross domestic product per capita, population, and the percentage of real gross domestic product devoted to gross domestic investment were available annually for 115 market economies for the period 1960 to 1980. From these data the growth and efficiency variables used in this study were calculated.

Institutional variables

The variables employed to capture some of the effects of the institutional framework on economic development rank the level of political, civil and economic liberty in nations of the world.

Gastil has created two measures of liberty: political liberty and civil liberty. Political rights are ranked by Gastil from one (the highest degree of liberty) to seven (the lowest). The rankings are based on the degree to which individuals in a state have control over those who govern. A rank of one describes a political process in which the vast majority of the polity is enfranchised with the right and the opportunity to elect those who govern. Political parties may be freely formed for the purpose of competing for public office. A rank of two is accorded to states with an open political process that works imperfectly, because of inherent poverty, backwardness, ignorance, violence, or other structural limitations. Yet, in such countries those who govern can be voted out of office. Countries ranked as three have political systems in which elections occur but in which coups d'etat, ballot stuffing, vote buying and other nondemocratic irregularities occur with distressing frequency. A rank of four describes political regimes in which free elections are blocked constitutionally or in which the outcome of the electoral process is meaningless in determining the configuration of power. A rank of five describes a political process which is tightly controlled by those in power and the electoral results are without significance. Political regimes without the formality of elections or those states which offer a single list of candidates and in which voting is largely a ritualistic celebration of the leadership are ranked with a value of six. A rank of seven is reserved for tyrannical regimes that are without legitimacy.

In the broadest sense, Gastil's ranking of civil rights purports to measure the rights of the individual relative to the state. In a narrower sense the ranking of civil liberty measures the independence of the judiciary and the freedom of the press. Countries

(Continued on page 5)

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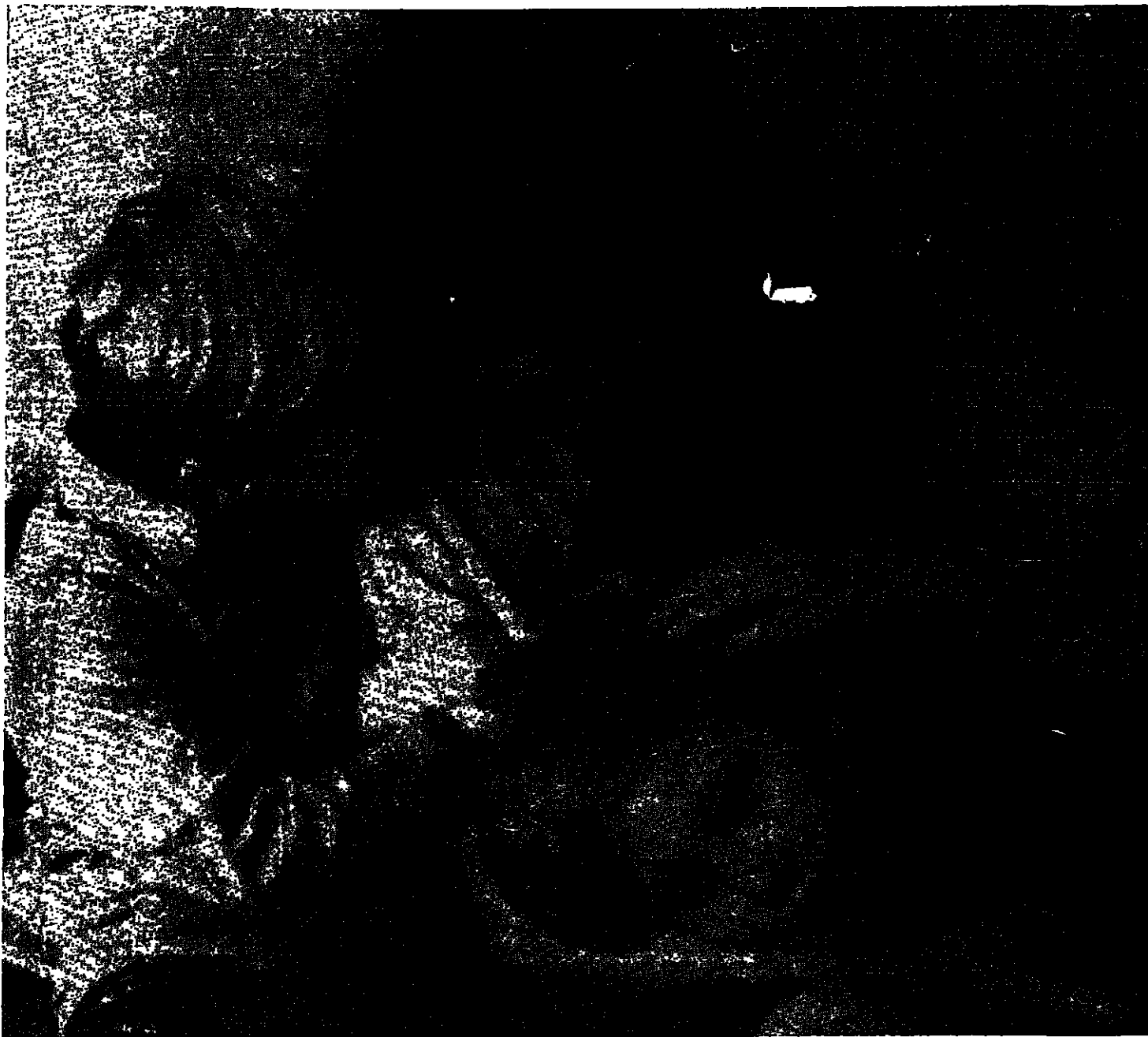
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Mothers' favourites

By Clare Rayner

ONE of the great myths about motherhood (and heaven knows there are plenty!) is that all mothers love all their children equally. To suggest for one moment that any mother dreams of feeling more tenderness for one child in her family than she does for another would be regarded by many as the most awful of insults. But, in fact, it's very rare indeed for there not to be family favourites. In many not always the same child who basks in maternal approval in some families it's always the eldest, in others it's always the youngest or the son or the daughter and in the vast majority its all of the children at different stages and times and for different reasons.

Just why is it that mothers do find they have sneaking preferences for one or other of their children? How can any woman find she has more love for one than another?

Actual liking

It becomes easier to deal with this question if you exchange the word "love" for "like."

Many mothers find that they love all their children fiercely all the time, but when it comes to actual liking — ah, that's another thing entirely.

After all, each child may arrive with matching parents, but they certainly don't have matching personalities. Even identical twins can be different in nature. And if a child's personality happens to clash with his or her

mother's then it's inevitable that liking will waver, however staunch love may be.

But there are other reasons why mothers have favourites.

If the actual process of giving birth is prolonged, painful and alarming, it's very possible for the mother to find she's unable to bond as firmly to her child as she might. Then, as the later years play into a lifetime, the mother finds that she never does manage to feel as close to this child as she does to another who was born after a much less distressing time.

The opposite can happen of course; sometimes a mother who's been through hell on a bicycle to give birth feels closer to the result of her efforts than she would have if the birth had been a much easier one.

Position in the family can have a major effect on a mother's feelings for her children. There are some who always have the softest spot for their first-born. This is the child with whom she spends the most time. When later babies arrive, they may seem to come between her and her beloved first, and although in many cases this sense of the specialness fades, in others it lingers on and on.

In some mothers, however, the special passion is saved for babies rather than growing children. This means that the favourite child is always the youngest. As soon as a new arrival to absorb her, somehow the older ones lose some of their fascination.

She may feel it's the baby who needs most attention, and the older children are being "diffi-

cult" and "naughty" when they react (accurately!) to what they feel is her favouritism.

One of the most acceptable forms of favouritism is aimed at the less able or less well child. When one child in a family is ailing or under-endowed in some way, his mother's protectiveness can tip over into obvious favouritism.

Just as likely, however, is dislike of the ailing child because of the added burden and sadness he or she creates, with favouritism felt for the bonny well one. Mothers who feel like this are often made to feel dreadfully guilty, yet why should they? It's a very natural, very human reaction. It will come as no news to many that some mothers prefer sons to daughters and vice versa. This isn't a perfect world and there are many families where daughters feel put upon because boys get all the attention, and others where boys feel unnecessary because they know the close ones are mum and her girls.

And, of course, there's the family where there's just one child of a different sex. To be the only girl among a raft of boys, or the petted lad among all the lasses, is a common family experience.

Because children inherit their appearance and personality from their forebears it's very possible for a child to arrive in a family bearing all the hallmarks of a relation the mother happens to loathe.

If a child is born to a woman who hates her father-in-law passionately, and shows from the

word go that he or she is the spitting image of that grandfather, liking the child will be hard indeed for her. If, on the other hand, a baby turns up looking so much like mum's own adored auntie Mary that she could be the aunt's reincarnation, then favouritism for that child becomes almost inevitable.

And, of course, if the marriage breaks up and one of the children looks and behaves like the departed — and perhaps hated — ex-spouse, the effect on a mother's attitude to the child will be obvious. Sadly, these feelings occur often and are a very difficult truth for an already bruised and heart-battered woman to admit to herself.

The first step in dealing with problems linked with feelings of favouritism is to be honest. You need to sit down and assess your emotions.

If you can identify favouritism, the next step is to forgive yourself. It is, believe me, no sin. It's not abnormal. It's not an indication of some deep psychological upset in the family, nor does it mean the future for child will be irrevocably marred. It merely means that you are human and normal.

Once you have recognised the feelings exist and forgiven yourself for having them, it all becomes very easy. Dispensing impartial justice between all the children becomes the most natural thing in the world. It's when one is twisted by hidden emotion that it becomes hard to be what mothers have to try to be: all things to all their children, all the time — *Kawaii Times*.

'The Lady with the Lamp' — not just any lady

By Maggie Jackson
The Associated Press

LONDON — For those with only faded schoolbook recollections of "The Lady with the Lamp," the Florence Nightingale museum has an epic tale to tell.

Opened three months ago, it recounts, often in her own words, how a coddled girl shrewdly defied her parents for a career in which she laid the foundations of modern nursing and instituted public health reforms that changed hospitals worldwide.

Kate Prinsley, curator of the world's first museum of Nightingale, admits she underestimated the pioneer of medical hygiene.

"I always thought she was very dull, a simpering Victorian," says Ms. Prinsley, whose forte was museums, not medicine. "I had no idea that she was, I think, a very shrewd woman, a real operator. I had no idea she was quite so tough."

Nightingale's work in statistics still amazes bureaucrats. She became an expert on India without ever going there. She wrote 200 books and major papers, and kept working into her 90th, and last, year.

"She was much more than a nurse," says Patricia Mowbray, a Nightingale expert. "The horrors of the hospitals would have gone on unchanged if she'd been just a nurse."

The museum is at London's St. Thomas' Hospital, home of the nursing school Nightingale founded in 1860. Among items on display are her medicine chest and a replica of the lamp she carried in the Crimean War hospitals where she did her most famous work improving conditions for the wounded and sick.

"What a comfort it was to see her pass," one soldier wrote. "We could kiss her shadow as it fell and lay our heads on the pillow again content."

In 1820 — a disreputable profession — Born in 1820, the moody Florence was interested in the sick

from an early age. But nice girls did not become nurses in those days. The profession was considered disreputable. Her parents refused to let her take it up, and she studied nursing in secret.

"Trust me, help me... give me your blessing," she pleaded in a letter to her family. They did not reply.

Not until she was 33 did she get a real nursing job, as administrator of a small London hospital called the Institution for the Care of Sick Gentlewomen in Distressed Circumstances.

Nightingale reorganised it so thoroughly that when word of the horrendous conditions at the Crimean Warfront reached England, she was asked to lead a nursing expedition.

"Not a sponge, nor a rag of linen, not anything have I left," she wrote in 1854 soon after her arrival at the Dank Barrack hos-

pital in Scutari, Turkey.

But within a month she had organised proper kitchens, repaired many of the 6 kilometres of wards, ordered soap and a screen for operations because, she said, when a soldier due for an amputation "sees his comrade die today under the knife, it diminishes his chances." The museum recreates the scene.

Florence Nightingale came home two years later in poor health but a national heroine. Poems and songs were written for her and 44,000 pounds — equivalent to \$1.6 million today — raised for what would become the Nightingale School of Nursing.

She shunned publicity, and spent most of the rest of her life as a recluse, bedridden for many years. She never married, having turned down the man she loved for the sake of her calling.

But from her home Nightingale

barraged the government with proposals for hospital reform, for helping the sick and poor and for the army. She calculated that more soldiers died in peacetime from poor hygiene than in war, and urged such revolutionary innovations as ventilation, clean linen, and plants to lift patients' spirits.

Her 1859 "notes on hospitals" begins: "It may seem a strange principle to enunciate as the very first requirement in a hospital that it should do the sick no harm. It is quite necessary nevertheless to lay down such a principle."

In fact, says Ms. Prinsley, Florence Nightingale's work was so precise and detailed that health researchers still study it.

The museum also operates as a research centre and a trust which awards grants to nurses in Britain and abroad.



Nightingale's work in statistics still amazes bureaucrats. She became an expert on India without ever going there. She wrote 200 books

and major papers, and kept working into her 90th, and last, year.

Bohumil Hrabal — timid hero of Czechoslovak literature

By Michael Zantovsky
Reuter

PRAGUE — "A writer must write against the grain, against the spirit of the time, to say forbidden things," said Czechoslovak novelist Bohumil Hrabal.

"But I am the timid hero. For me just to live is an act of courage," he said in an interview. Hrabal has won acclaim from both dissident writers and Communist authorities alike, in a country where literature has been divided along political lines for 40 years.

The reclusive 75-year-old has managed to preserve an independent voice while shunning controversy and confrontation.

Whatever their other differences, dissident playwright Václav Havel, emigre author Milan Kundera and Josef Skvorecky and the state-controlled writers union are united in their praise of Hrabal, who was awarded the title of artist of merit by the Communist authorities on his last birthday.

Publishers in the United States and Britain this spring brought out a translation of his most celebrated novel, "I served the king of England."

The author of "closely observed trains," which was made into an Oscar-winning film by Jiri Menzel, has mixed humour and tragedy, modernism and down-to-earth story telling in his works.

He began writing at the end of World War II, but his books went unpublished in Czechoslovakia during the Stalinist fifties and for 20 years Hrabal showed his manuscripts only to friends.

A lawyer by education, he worked as a brewery worker, railwayman, insurance agent, travelling salesman, foundry worker, waste-paper packer and stagehand before emerging as a

fully-fledged writer in the liberal sixties.

After the Soviet-led invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968 he found himself a banned author again.

Like many of his colleagues he later publicly recanted his alleged political sins and his books reappeared in print. Unlike most of them he never recanted in his work and continued writing his tragicomic tales of beer drinkers, social outcasts and their sexual adventures.

Hrabal did not take part in anti-government protests last January commemorating student Jan Palach, who burned himself to death in 1969 to protest against

the invasion. Instead he wrote a short story set against the background of the recent demonstrations called "The magic flute."

"The Gods have forsaken this country and all that is left is not a burning bush but a young student ... that match set alight everything mortal and left only a memory that set alight those who still protest today against the presence of foreign troops in this country," he wrote.

When Havel was arrested during the demonstrations and his fellow artists signed a petition for his release Hrabal did not sign. Instead he called Havel a hero of mythic proportions.

He said Havel personified two heroes: Socrates, who was offered emigration but chose to stay and die by Hemlock, and Prometheus, who stole fire from the Gods.

"He is a hero of his time," Hrabal said in the interview at a pub where he is a regular customer.

Unlike Havel, Hrabal seeks to avoid confrontation with the authorities but is sometimes hard put to hide from publicity.

"If I were to receive some award for literature and had any integrity ... I would at least have to burn the citation," he wrote in "The magic flute."



Liberty...

(continued from page 4)

with political systems which adhere scrupulously to the rule of law and constitutionally protect and enforce freedom of expression are ranked as one. A rank of two describes political systems with similar aspirations as above but unable to achieve these standards, because of internal strife and violence, ignorance or limited channels of the media, or because order is maintained by laws more restrictive than thought necessary. A rank of three is accorded to political systems with the appearance of civil liberty but that experience unsolvable political deadlocks, and resort to martial law, jailing for sedition and suppression of the media. Such governments, however, can be successfully opposed in the courts. In political systems ranked as four, broad areas of freedom coexist with areas in which rights are proscribed or circumscribed. In regimes ranked as five, civil rights are denied arbitrarily and the media is controlled and censored by the state. In countries ranked six, the rights of the state take precedence over the rights of the individual, although the occasional complaint, if politic, is permitted. A rank of seven is bestowed on regimes in which citizens have no rights relative to the state.

Gastil measures economic liberty in two ways. He categorises economic systems as capitalistic, mixed capitalist, capitalist-statist, mixed-socialist, or socialist. Capitalist economies generally have a high degree of economic freedom and relatively little market intervention by the state. In mixed-capitalist economies, the state is activist in income redistribution and in market intervention and regulation, although it is not particularly active in the direct allocation of resources. Capitalist-statist regimes are characterised by a much greater intervention by the state in markets and a much greater state command of resources but, in general, remain committed to private property. Mixed-socialist economies are command economies that allow some economic freedom, private property and individual initiative. Socialist economies are command economies with very low degrees of economic freedom and with restricted private property rights. These socialist countries in the sample used in this study are more or less independent socialist regimes and are classified as market economies by Summers and Heston. Communist-bloc, nonmarket economies have been excluded from this study.

Gastil also describes the level of economic liberty in nations. Economic freedom is designated by Gastil as high, medium-high, medium, low-medium, and low. These were converted to the ordinal scale employed by Gastil for the political and civil liberty variables.

African anti-tsetse techniques

AFRICAN COUNTRIES have been in the vanguard of pioneering efforts to control one of the continent's most dangerous insects. The tsetse fly not only infects cattle with a deadly disease, but also carries parasites which cause sleeping sickness in humans.

Effective action against this lethal pest had been stalled by the realisation that the main attack weapon — ground or air spraying with DDT-based insecticides — has had serious environmental side-effects. So much so that the European Community, which sponsors tsetse control projects in Africa, banned the use of these chemicals in development funds (EDF) for the Third World, and set up an environmental monitoring group to ensure that other

spraying techniques caused no lasting damage.

If this seemed like a reprieve for African tsetse flies it was short-lived. Zimbabwe was soon among the leaders in developing a control method which is now enjoying wide application both in Zimbabwe and Zambia, with the backing of the EDF. The technique involves repeated small dosages of non-persistent insecticides sprayed by low-flying aircraft at night, when normal temperature inversion causes the chemical to spread under the leaves of vegetation.

But this is only one of a number of combat measures being pioneered in such countries as Zimbabwe, Zambia, Malawi and the Gambia — *Lion feature*.

Cinema **CONCORD** Tel: 677420

ONCE BITTEN

Performances: 3.30, 6.30, 8.30, 10.30 p.m.

Cinema **ALJOUH** Tel: 675571

NO SAVE HAVEN

Performances: 3.30, 6.30, 8.30, 10.30 p.m.

Cinema **PLAZA** Tel: 677420

WEEKEND BASS

Performances: 3.30, 8.30, 10.30 p.m.

Unveiling record budget deficit

Sudan's finance minister warns of widespread corruption, hyperinflation

KHARTOUM (R) — Sudan unveiled a record budget deficit and warned of possible unrest amid widespread embezzlement, corruption and hyperinflation.

Finance Minister Omar Nour Al Dayem told parliament Sunday night that corruption and embezzlement, "have grown to pose a danger to our values, society and financial and economic conditions."

"In the absence of decisive measures, the (economic) situation can make Sudan plunge into hyperinflation... (which) poses a threat to security and social peace," he added. He said inflation was now running at an annual rate of more than 80 per cent.

Speaking after street protests against food shortages and a government announcement that it had foiled a coup plot last week, Dayem said the budget deficit for the year beginning July 1 was likely to be 13.2 billion pounds (\$2.93 billion).

Foreign assistance was expected to cover 5.6 billion pounds (\$1.24 billion) of the shortfall, leaving 7.6 billion (\$1.68 billion) to be found — nearly twice this year's anticipated figure.

Dayem said Sudan's 25 million people, most of whom already struggle to make ends meet, should consume less water, electricity and fuel. He announced several measures to cut spending and improve tax-collection.

"A (budget) deficit of this size is unprecedented in the history of Sudan," Dayem said. "If no real financing sources are found, there will be no other way left but to borrow from the Bank of Sudan (the central bank)."

This would raise the amount owed by the government to the bank to 23.6 billion pounds (\$5.24 billion).

Central bank lending effectively means printing money, which is inflationary.

Dayem said steps were being taken to curb what he called the horrifying rise in money supply. He did not elaborate.

The government said on June 18 that it foiled a coup plot to return former president Jafar Numeiri to power.

Prime Minister Sadeq Al Mahdi said after the coup plot was announced on June 18 that economic hardships had played a part in at least four plots against his rule. He blamed Numeiri's 16 years in power for Sudan's problems.

Sudan has been fighting rebels of the Sudan People's Liberation Army since 1983.

The war takes 25 per cent of total government spending and



Omar Nour Al Dayem

has contributed to famine in the south. An estimated 250,000 people died there last year, mainly because of the famine, and more than two million southerners have become refugees elsewhere in the country.

Dayem said Sudan's foreign debt was \$12 billion, at least \$2 billion below estimates by foreign economists in Khartoum.

ECONOMIC NEWS BRIEFS

Majnoon oil reserves total 30b barrels

BAGHDAD, Iraq (AP) — Oil Minister Issam Abdul Rahim Al Chalabi said Sunday that the Majnoon islands in southern Iraq have proven reserves of 30 billion barrels of oil. Chalabi said a huge oilfield 60 kilometres long covers a large area of the Huwazeh marshes. "That is a giant field which has a very shallow depth," he said. Chalabi said the field also has natural gas deposits, but gave no figure for its estimated reserves. Iran captured much of the chain of islands northeast of southern port city of Basra in February 1984. But the Iraqis retook them in June last year. Chalabi denied Iran's claims that it produced oil from the Iraqi wells while its forces occupied the islands. He said the wells were tightly capped before the Iraqis withdrew, making it impossible for the Iraqis to use them. Chalabi has said Iraq's known oil reserves total 100 billion barrels, making them the second biggest in the world after Saudi Arabia.

Tunisian state banks merge

TUNIS (R) — Two state-controlled government banks, the Banque Nationale De Tunisie and the Banque Nationale De Developpement Agricole, have merged to form the Banque Nationale Agricole (BNA). The merger took effect Saturday when the board of management of the new bank met under Planning and Finance Minister Mohammad Ghamouchi. The cabinet approved the merger earlier this year to streamline credits to agriculture, previously handled by both banks. The previous chairman of the Banque Nationale De Developpement Agricole, Habib Balhaj Said, is the managing director of the new bank, which has a capital of 33 million dinars (\$33.8 million).

MEES reports Syrian 'oil mistake'

NICOSIA, Cyprus (AP) — Output at a large oilfield in northwest Syria has dropped precipitously because it was producing well above its technical capacity, the Middle East Economic Survey (MEES) reported Monday. Production at the Omar field run by Al Furat Petroleum Company fell from 100,000 barrels per day (b/d) last March to 31,000 b/d, the respected weekly said. The Syrian government, which suffers from acute foreign exchange shortages, demanded that production from the new field be pushed to 100,000 barrels a day by March 1, several months ahead of schedule. Despite objections from technicians, the level was sustained through March and part of April. Reservoir pressure dropped significantly and the field's output declined, MEES said. The operators are trying to meet the problem by drilling four development wells, making a 3-D seismic survey and studying a water injection scheme. Production at the 100,000 b/d rate is to be restored by late 1990 or early 1991, MEES said.

Japan weighs spot rice exchange

TOKYO (AP) — Japan is considering establishing a rice trading exchange to introduce greater competition into its government-controlled rice market. The Asahi Shimbun, quoting unidentified government sources, said the proposed exchange would allow spot transactions in rice, which would be sold for cash and delivered immediately. Rice marketing is regulated in Japan and imports are virtually banned. The government buys the staple grain from farmers and resells it to consumers at set prices that are several times world market prices. Japan's ministry of agriculture, forestry and fisheries, which oversees the government food control system, has devised a plan to gradually replace the regulated rice market in three or four years with one that imposes no restriction on grades of quality, production areas or trading volume, the report said.

Cabinet eases loan burden for 10,000 Jordanians

AMMAN (J.T.) — At least 10,000 Jordanian citizens will benefit from the Cabinet's decision, announced Sunday, which allowed spreading payments of loans due to the Housing Corporation over 30 years instead of 20, according to Housing Corporation Director Youssef Hiyasat.

He said that the corporation will now have to reschedule the repayment of loans given to beneficiaries in accordance with their own wishes and within the 30-year tenure.

As a result, up to JD 60 million could be the total amount subject to the rescheduling process, Hiyasat noted in a statement to the Jordan News Agency, Petra.

The Cabinet in a statement Sunday, endorsed a law allowing for the extra 10 year extension period and said that this applies to all beneficiaries.

Previously this arrangement favoured only beneficiaries of the Abu Nuseir housing estate.

Beneficiaries of the Housing Corporation projects will have their monthly instalment cut by 10 per cent to 25 per cent if they decide to spread their loans over an additional 10 years, Hiyasat noted.

He said the arrangement will take effect as of the coming month.



Ali Khalifa Al Sabah

Kuwait stops oil sales blitz

LONDON (R) — Kuwait sent the oil world assurances Monday that it was cutting sales to help buoy prices, despite ignoring its new OPEC oil quota.

Petroleum Intelligence Weekly (PIW) quoted Kuwaiti Oil Minister Ali Al Khalifa Al Sabah as saying a Kuwaiti sales blitz was stopped "on my orders."

Another trade newsletter, the Middle East Economic Survey (MEES), quoted a senior Kuwaiti official as saying the Gulf emirate was cutting output rapidly.

Market analysts say the direction of prices in coming weeks largely hangs on how much oil Kuwait produces.

Sheikh Ali refused at talks of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries early in June to be bound by a new output quota set at just under 1.1 million barrels daily.

He called that unfairly low. But he did pledge to cut his sales to 1.35 million barrels from what industry sources say has been nearer two million.

A report in the New York-based PIW last week that the Kuwaitis had nonetheless continued a U.S. sales drive caused some apprehension among traders who think that an output free-for-all may develop if Kuwait fails to show restraint.

But this week's PIW quotes Sheikh Ali as saying: "I do not deny Kuwait had a sales blitz on before OPEC's June meeting... and I do not deny that it may have taken a few days for all our aggressive salesmen to have gotten my orders to stop."

Meanwhile the unnamed Kuwaiti official quoted by the Nicosia-based MEES said: "We are cutting supplies to get to 1.35 million b/d and we are getting there very quickly."

The official said the limit would apply from July 4 until new OPEC talks in September. Kuwait "will then feel completely free if its demands (for a higher quota) are not met."

The OPEC meeting two weeks ago set a new ceiling starting on July 1 on total output at 19.5 million barrels daily.

This was deliberately fixed low enough so that a glut would not result from expected quota violations by Kuwait and another dissatisfied member, the United Arab Emirates, provided they kept the excess within limits.

'Prepare for united Europe'

KUWAIT (R) — A leading economist has warned businesses and governments in the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) to prepare for more difficult access to European markets.

In a monthly report released Sunday, Gulf International Bank (GIB) chief economist Henry Azzam said the 12 members of the European Community (EC) might impose stricter trade policies and limits on the activities of non-EC institutions when they abolish trade barriers within the Community in 1992.

"Internationally-oriented Gulf financial institutions and exporters of refined (oil) and petrochemical products from the region should develop strategies that would help them better compete in the European-wide markets," he said.

Azzam said the EC was considering requiring full reciprocity as a condition for access to its financial markets, and as a result, some GCC countries might be forced to consider opening up their economies to European investment banking.

Some European and American companies and producers had already taken the lead in dealing with the new situation by setting up subsidiaries in the EC, said he said.

But he argued that this would be impractical for Gulf refineries and petrochemical producers, who relative advantage was the cheap feedstocks available to them in the Gulf.

The GCC, which groups Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates, have been building a massive petrochemical industry to diversify their economies.

The EC has imposed a 12 to 14 per cent tariff on the bulk of GCC petrochemical exports, but has agreed to negotiate the issue.

"There is no alternative for the GCC countries other than to pursue forcefully the goal of establishing a free trade agreement with the EC," he said.

He said Gulf countries could be forced to introduce retaliatory measures, a move he said could have a sharp impact on Europe's exports of goods and services to the region.

In 1987, 43 per cent of all GCC imports came from the EC, Azzam said.

The same year, GCC exports to the EC, mainly crude oil, were worth \$9.8 billion, resulting in a \$4.4 billion trade surplus in favour of the EC, he added.

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He said branches of Gulf banks and financial institutions already established in the EC might benefit from more liberal European markets, but warned they might have to set up fully-fledged subsidiaries to engage in certain activities.

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FAO reveals severe African hardships

NAIROBI (R) — Some African countries are so economically strapped they may not be able to afford food imports this year, the U.N.'s Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) said Monday.

It said that 45 African states south of the Sahara face a stiff rise in their food import bills this year because of high world prices.

The Rome-based FAO, in a report released here, said that if prices held at current levels for the rest of the year 45 countries' import bill would rise by 40 per cent to \$1 billion. The report includes South Africa.

It said import costs were rising at a time when many countries were suffering from growing foreign debt, higher interest rates, falling foreign exchange reserves and limits on imports as part of government austerity measures.

"Against this background it is anticipated that some African countries may not be able to afford their normal commercial cereal imports, resulting in a further erosion of per capita food availability," it declared.

It estimated sub-Saharan Africa's cereal import needs at 8.2 million tonnes for the 1988/89 marketing year, which varies from region to region in the continent. For most countries in southern and east Africa it will have closed by the end of June.

FAO expected 4.5 million tonnes of such needs to be met by commercial imports resulting in food aid needs of 3.7 million tonnes, nearly all of which has been pledged by donors.

But 45 per cent of the 3.6 million tonnes so far pledged has not yet been received.

Food supplies remain stable for most sub-Saharan countries, it said, but Angola, Ethiopia, Malawi, Mozambique, Somalia and Sudan faced emergencies.

FAO said more than half of the 100,000 tonnes of food and relief supplies scheduled for delivery under the operation lifeline programme in strife-torn southern Sudan had been distributed.

But, it added: "It is essential that the remainder of the food supplies be delivered on time to avert widespread suffering and loss of life in the months ahead."

FAO said food shortages remained critical in war-torn Mozambique where malnutrition and deaths from starvation continued to be reported. Security threats undermined road and rail transport and airift operations would have to be expanded.

"Emergency relief will also continue to be needed in 1989 by the refugees and displaced populations in other countries in eastern and southern Africa, particularly in Angola, Ethiopia, Malawi, Somalia and Uganda,"

he said.

It said it was too early to assess crop and food supply prospects for 1988/89 because main season-

al crops were only now being sown in the Sahelian countries of West Africa, and in Ethiopia and Sudan.

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"In the absence of a trade agreement with Europe, the GCC states may increase their trade relations with countries that do not impose restrictions on imports of Gulf petrochemicals," Azzam said.

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No radiation from crippled submarine, Soviet official says

Soviet nuclear submarine limps towards home base

MOSCOW (Agencies) — A Soviet nuclear-powered submarine was limping toward home base Monday after an accident crippled its nuclear reactor, but there was no leak of radiation, officials said.

"There has been no radiation leak. There are no casualties," Yuri Gremitskikh, a Foreign Ministry spokesman, told Reuters.

"Everything is all right now, thank God," he said. "We got around it."

The accident, the second on board a Soviet submarine off Norway 350 kilometres south of Norway's Bear Island. The main power-generating unit was subsequently shut down.

Gremitskikh denied Norwegian reports that there had been a fire on board the submarine.

"There was no fire as such," he said. "There was a breakdown."

But in Oslo, Norway's Foreign

Ministry publicly complained that for the third time in three months Moscow had failed to inform it of a serious naval incident off the Norwegian coast.

"We do not find it satisfactory that for the third time... we have had to ask Soviet authorities for information on accidents which have happened this close to Norway," Foreign Ministry Spokeswoman Sigrid Romundset told a news conference.

The Norwegian news agency NTB was first to give news of the incident, followed by the official Soviet news agency TASS.

NTB said the stricken submarine was of the Echo-II class which has two nuclear reactors

and normally carries about 90 crew. According to the authoritative Jane's Fighting Ships it also carries nuclear weapons.

But the Soviet spokesman could not confirm the identification.

"According to the report of the commander of the nuclear submarine, there was a failure of the air-tight seal of the primary circuit of the reactor," TASS said in its report, without elaborating.

"The main energy installation of the submarine is turned off," it said. The submarine was on the surface and heading back to base in Murmansk under auxiliary power at about five knots.

TASS did not name the submarine's home base, but it was likely to be Severomorsk, the Soviet naval base north of Murmansk on the Kola Peninsula.

Ships and aircraft of the Soviet northern fleet were heading for

the submarine and constant radio communication was being maintained with it, TASS said.

In Norway, Foreign Minister Johan Joergen Holst told NTB that Soviet authorities had declined assistance from Oslo.

"I have been told that a Soviet rescue operation is being carried out, but I have no further details," Holst said.

A Norwegian F-16 jet reported smoke coming from the submarine at about 0430 GMT Monday. A Norwegian helicopter went to the scene and spotted the crew standing on deck wearing life jackets.

"The helicopters were waved away," Holst said.

A Western scientific expert in Moscow said the accident as described by TASS would be quite serious but probably would not lead to a radioactive leak.

Bata apologises for shoe motif

TORONTO (Agencies) — Executives of the Canadian shoe company Bata Ltd. have apologised to the prime minister of Bangladesh and pledged to destroy a range of female slippers following protests in Dhaka against their sale.

Muslim fundamentalists in Dhaka threw stones at shoe stores selling Bata slippers with a motif on the insole which they said resembled the Arabic word for Allah.

At least 50 people were injured and dozens arrested in the protest, called by student and youth groups after newspapers printed pictures of the slipper.

The Bangladesh government had already ordered the confiscation of all the offending slippers. Bata said the motif was of "hanging bells" and not intended to hurt religious feelings.



However, the explanation was not enough to pacify people angered by the footwear. Thousands of people emerging from mosques after Friday prayers threw stones at Bata

shops. Hundreds of police guarding Bata stores used truncheons to break up fighting between the fundamentalists and supporters of Awami League, Bang-

ladesh's largest political party. Police said the fight (right) started when protesters attacked the Awami League office near Dhaka's largest Baitul Mokarram mosque.

Ranier of Monaco marks 40 years as ruler, in no hurry to step down

MONACO (AP) — Prince Ranier, who this week celebrates 40 years as ruler of the tiny Principality of Monaco, said in an interview published Sunday that he was in no hurry to turn over the throne to his 31-year-old son.

"Prince Albert's succession to the throne depends on him as much as on me," Prince Ranier, 66, told the French daily newspaper Nice-Matin.

"We are asking ourselves at the moment when he will take over alone. He knows that I am in no more of a hurry to step down than I am desirous of holding the reins at any cost... my children have become my team," he said, adding that his daughters, Princess Caroline and Princess Stephanie, have continued the cultural work begun by their mother, the late Princess Grace.

"As sovereign, I know that which is their duty. As a father, I am proud of having never had to remind them," he said.

Beginning Tuesday, Monaco

will celebrate the anniversary of the prince's succession May 9, 1949, with official receptions, fireworks, the setting of the cornerstone for a new cultural centre in Monte Carlo and other festivities.

Monaco has been an independent principality for three centuries and has belonged to the house of Grimaldi since 1297, except for a brief period during the French Revolution. Ranier has ruled his 29,000 subjects as a constitutional monarch, expanding the health of the principality and its fame as a luxury tourist resort of mild climate and magnificent scenery.

The only sad note will be the absence of Ranier's wife, the American actress Grace Kelly, who died in a car accident on a narrow mountainous road in Monaco seven years ago. The princess, married to Ranier for 26 years, had been the focus of the principality's social and cultural life.

Ranier told Nice-Matin that he

counts among the accomplishments of his 40-year rule the reclamation of 122,000 square metres of land from the Mediterranean sea that has been turned into resort properties.

He said that as Europe prepares to unite in 1992, the future of the principality "is in France's hands, and that reassures me."

The prince said it is in Europe's interest to respect and trade with Monaco and the other small European countries of Luxembourg, Andorra, Saint-Martin and Lichtenstein.

"No one in the European Community wants these countries to vanish," he said. Since Princess Grace's death, most of her duties have been assumed by 32-year-old Princess Caroline, married to businessman Stefano Casiraghi and the mother of three children.

Her 24-year-old sister, Stephanie, has been the darling of French fashion magazines and gossip columns, attracting con-



Prince Ranier

siderable attention by her romantic entanglements.

Albert has maintained the lowest public profile of the three, but has been under increasing pressure from his future subjects to settle down.

"I am not going to marry to please others," he has said. "Marriage is not something to be arranged like a business... much reciprocal love is needed... I learned this from my parents."

Japan's ruling party in jitters after election defeat

TOKYO (Agencies) — A big defeat in a Japanese parliamentary by-election has heightened fears in the ruling party that it is losing its 34-year-old grip on power, party insiders said Monday.

The defeat by a female candidate from the Japan Socialist Party is seen as an ominous sign for the Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) ahead of nationwide upper house elections July 23. "I think the LDP is really scared," said a close aide to former Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone. "This is a significant blow."

Support for the party has been eroded by the Recruit shares-for-favours scandal, an unpopular sales tax and reports of Prime Minister Sosuke Uno's alleged extramarital affairs.

Folls published Monday showed the government had an abysmally low popularity rating of 19 per cent.

The 40-year-old, a first-time candidate, scored her upper house victory in Niigata prefecture, north of Tokyo and the heartland of LDP support.

The region's mostly agrarian electorate tends to be bedrock conservative, the Nakasone aide said. The area also has a history of defeating female candidates.

Ofuchi beat LDP candidate Hideo Kimi, the son of Niigata's late former governor and a formidable opponent in normal times.

"The party takes this very seriously partly because Niigata is a stronghold for the LDP," the aide said.

Niigata is the constituency of former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka, who despite public disgrace over the Lockheed bribery scandal and a crippling illness, has been repeatedly returned to his parliamentary seat by faithful followers.

The seat Ofuchi won had been vacated by another socialist politician, who earlier this month ran unsuccessfully in gubernatorial elections.

She took 50,175 votes to closest contender Kimi's 48,391.

"What is impressive is the margin by which she won," said

professor Toshiniko Hara of Tokai University. "LDP voters stayed home because they're mad at the LDP and I think that'll be what happens on July 23."

Niigata voters were angry about how the LDP has liberalised farm imports. The sales tax enacted April 1 alienated many, as did the Recruit scandal involving LDP politicians, officials and businessmen.

Ofuchi's victory gives the Japan Socialist Party 43 seats in the upper house against the LDP's 142 seats.

It was the first election for a parliamentary seat since Premier Uno took office earlier this month.

A 40-year-old former politician whose identity previously had been withheld, appeared on television Sunday to tell her story of being paid by Uno to be his mistress in 1985.

Mitsuko Nakanishi said Uno had been high-handed and did not understand the feelings of the weak, and she did not think such a man should be prime minister.

"I just wanted to tell the facts," she said in an interview with Tokyo Broadcasting System. She denied any ulterior motives.

She added that she had not expected her story to become "such a big issue."

"I even cannot go back to my home because of the rush by media people. It's a kind of (media) violence," she said.

Her story previously had been told in a weekly magazine, which did not name her. After the story appeared, opposition parties and some women's groups demanded that Uno explain. They said the reports could damage Japan's international reputation.



BURNING PROTEST... A group of Bharatiya Janata Party workers burn a TV set outside the Indian television station in New Delhi to

dramatise their claim that the ruling Congress (I) Party of Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi is misusing the airwaves to boost its election chances.

Punjab shops close in protest of Hindu killings

CHANDIGARH, India (R) — Most urban shops, private businesses, schools and colleges across north India's Punjab state closed Monday in protest at the killing of 24 Hindus by Sikh extremists.

In some towns, private buses and taxis joined the strike in anger at the killing Sunday of members of the right-wing Hindu Rashtriya Swayamsewak Sangha (RSS) as they performed martial exercises in a public park at Moga, a town

160 kilometres west of the Punjab capital Chandigarh.

It was the worst incident for several months in the militants' long struggle for an independent Sikh homeland and took this year's death toll to more than 950 people. Last year more than 2,500 were killed.

Police said most shops which did open in Punjab towns closed later, often after being threatened by young men on

motorcycles. No violence was reported.

In New Delhi, dozens of right-wing Hindus were detained during an angry demonstration near the heavily-guarded house of Home Minister Buta Singh.

Supporters of the right-wing Bharatiya Janata Party and RSS burst through police barriers near the house, demanding Singh's resignation for failing to protect Punjab's Hindus, most of whom live in towns.

Nationwide strike brings Sri Lanka life to standstill

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka (AP) — Three bombs exploded, traffic halted and shops closed Monday during a nationwide strike called by Sinhalese extremists in support of 40,000 bus drivers who ignored the government's warning to return to work or be fired.

Two bombs exploded in the Colombo suburb of Mount Lavinia and another was detonated in the suburb of Narahenpitiya, said one senior police official, who cannot be identified under briefing rules. The blasts caused no casualties or damage and appeared intended to frighten people from leaving their homes, the officer said.

The People's Liberation Front, an extremist Sinhalese group, called the daylong strike and ordered people to stay inside their homes as a show of support for the 40,000 bus drivers on strike since June 12 to demand higher wages.

"We warn anti-national elements they will be shot or fall victim to explosive devices if they fail to heed our warning," said handwritten posters plastered throughout the capital and signed by Keerthi Wijebahu, commander of the front.

The government ordered the bus drivers to either report for work Monday or lose their jobs. But the ultimatum was ignored and soldiers were driving the government-owned buses.

A few private vehicles plied the

roads, bearing white flags indicating they were attending a funeral or on an urgent errand.

Downtown Colombo, which is usually bustling by 9 a.m. Monday, was virtually deserted except for a few police officers.

Businesses, banks and markets all closed their shutters.

"I cannot find a shop to even buy a cigarette," said one policeman, speaking on condition of anonymity.

The front opposes an Indian-brokered peace accord aimed at ending the six-year-old conflict with the Tamils. The front contends the accord grants too many concessions to the Tamils, who make up 18 per cent of the island's 18 million people.

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Bangladesh region torn by strife holds elections

KHAGRACHARI, Bangladesh (AP) — In its first attempt at grass-roots democracy, Bangladesh held district council elections Sunday in the Chittagong hill tracts, a remote region of primeval forests and straw huts where a bush war has simmered and periodically flared for 14 years.

The candidates, the voters and the soldiers who patrol the area concede the elections probably will not end the insurgency by Buddhist tribal rebels who seek to expel Bengali Muslim settlers who arrived in the past decade.

The rebels — who belong to the Shanti Bahini, or Peace Force — tried to frighten their fellow tribesmen away from the polls with death threats and by burning at least a score of villages in the

last two months.

There were no reports Sunday of any killings on election day, but the government said at least 12 potential voters were killed in the past two months and thousands more had fled to neighbouring India or into nearby jungles.

More than 4,000 people have died since the insurrection started in 1974 in this region of 13,468 square kilometres that starts 210 kilometres southeast of Dhaka and stretches along the borders with India and Burma.

Election results, which were not expected before Monday, are largely immaterial, since the ethnic makeup of the three district councils was predetermined by the government and weighted with a two-thirds majority favouring the tribes over the settlers.

For instance, Begalis ran against fellow Bengalis, Chakmas tribespeople ran against Chakmas, Tripura tribespeople ran against Tripuras.

The elections were conducted on a non-party basis, and a dozen candidates who talked with reporters were unable to enunciate any platform other than they would work on a "democratic" basis to decide local affairs, such as controlling new settlements, levying local taxes and hiring local police.

The Chakmas, Tripuras and at least 11 other tribes made up more than 90 per cent of the Chittagong hills' population 40 years ago. Diluted by an influx of Bengali settlers in the past decade, they now comprise only 60 per cent by government estimates.

Geisha recounts 'arrangement' with Uno

tics," she said.

When the interviewer asked whether keeping silent about relations with customers was a fundamental rule in the geisha world, Nakanishi said she was "not a criminal" for disclosing her relationship with Uno.

"There should be no discrimination by job...even the geisha pays taxes," she said, adding: "Mr. Uno is a public figure."

She also noted that she had left the ranks of geisha, although she did not specify her current job except to say she was a company employee.

The interviewer said Nakanishi had gone to the temple for purification rites and been advised by a priest there to tell her story on television.

Nakanishi said that under a contract she and Uno made with the geisha house, Uno paid 2 million yen (\$14,280) to the house and later gave her one million yen (\$7,140), in addition to monthly payments of 300,000 yen (\$2,100) for four

months. She said she felt sorry for Uno's wife and his supporters over the disclosure of the case.

The earlier story, in the magazine Sunday Mainichi, involved a break with the usual Japanese journalistic practice of not delving into the private lives of politicians. But some editors have said they believe the public's attitude towards the country's leaders is becoming stricter.

Nakanishi said on television: "It's not a matter only of me, it's a matter of everyone."

Contrary to their reputation overseas, real geisha are not prostitutes, but are highly trained entertainers versed in the arts and in conversation. Most work in traditional Japanese restaurants, where a majority of the guests are male, and some may become the mistresses of favoured patrons.

In the late 1970s, geisha numbered about 17,000, but their number is believed to have dwindled since then.

COLUMN

Add stings to injury

ESSERT-PITTET, Switzerland (R) — Two Swiss brothers, taken for an unexpected ride when their tractor swerved to avoid a car and crashed, were further stung by being attacked by bees. Trapped upside down in the tractor, one with a broken leg and the other with cuts to the head, the brothers were badly stung by the bees, police said Sunday. They had crashed into an apiary.

Protest in Madrid against bullfighting

MADRID (R) — Anti-bullfighting protesters demonstrated outside the Madrid bullring Sunday, one day before European Community delegates were due to watch one of the season's best bullfights. They waved French, British, Italian, West German, Dutch and Italian flags and banners in different languages proclaiming "bullfighting = Spain's national shame" and "torture is neither art nor culture." The protest, by about 300 people from Spain and other European countries, was timed to coincide with the arrival of EC leaders for a two-day summit. Two protesters dressed up as a bull and a matador acted out the kill which takes place around the country throughout the summer. Hundreds of seats have been reserved for EC delegations at the corrida Monday night although the leaders themselves will be busy dining with Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez. There have been calls in the European Parliament for a ban on bullfighting, Spain's most popular spectacle after soccer.

Journalist covers 41st EC summit — but no dispatch

MADRID (R) — After covering the first 40 European Community summits stretching back to 1975, Danish journalist Mogens Bryde is taking it easy at number 41 in Madrid — he's on strike. The journalists' Union of Denmark's National News Agency Ritzhus went on strike over pay last Thursday. Bridge, the Brussels correspondent, had already arrived in Madrid for the two-day meeting which opened Monday with 1,700 journalists, photographers and television crews accredited to cover it. "I have to be here in any case because the strike might end today and I'll have to write something tomorrow," he said.

Christmas in June

FREMONT, Nebraska (AP) — Christmas came to this eastern Nebraska community six months early Sunday at a church where worshippers celebrated with carols, cookies and a pageant but no Santa Claus. The Reverend Craig Schultz said Trinity Lutheran church decided to celebrate Christmas again June 25 so that its true message could be heard without the distractions that usually accompany the holiday. Two trees with lights and garlands adorned the altar of the church about 65 kilometres northeast of Omaha. Six wreaths with red velvet bows surrounded candles. "Christmas is not only for Christmas time. It's for all year round," said Clara Druhe, a longtime member of the nearly 1,800-member congregation who described herself as "Past 70." "It should always be Christmas in our hearts," she said. Schultz said the service was a chance to focus on the birth of Jesus Christ. "The reason for Christmas is a 365-day-a-year reason," he said. "Around Dec. 25, it gets caught up in the presents." Children dressed as shepherds re-enacted the story of Jesus' birth in a pageant complete with a crying baby. A choir led worshippers in the mostly filled 600-seat church in songs such as "Joy to the World."

Global weather (major world cities)

	MIN.	MAX.	WIND
AMSTERDAM	11	22	70 mph
ATHENS	20	24	70 mph
BAGDAHD	30	37	90 mph
BANGKOK	28	79	91 mph
BEIJING	16	27	81 mph
BOMBAY	21	30	91 mph
CHICAGO	14	57	91 mph
COPENHAGEN	14	23	73 mph
FRANKFURT	16	27	81 mph
GENEVA	20	29	82 mph
HONG KONG	19	28	92 mph
ISTANBUL	19	28	92 mph
LONDON	15	23	73 mph
LOS ANGELES	17	27	75 mph
MADRID	14	27	81 mph
MECCA	27	44	91 mph
MONTREAL	17	23	82 mph
MOSCOW	16	29	82 mph
NEW DELHI	28	40	105 mph
NEW YORK	22	73	92 mph
PARIS	17	23	84 mph
ROME	17	23	84 mph
TOKYO	19	28	92 mph
VIENNA	16	21	73 mph